BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1840:** **3,226.**

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month:

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Oct. 19, 1840.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles.....	„ 1
Policies of Insurance.....	„ 1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds.....	„ 8
Bills of Lading.....	„ 8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„ 8

Bombay, 19th October 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS for Provisioning the Inmates of the DHURMSALA of the District Benevolent Society will be received at the Society's Dhurmsala, Bycul, la, or at the Secretary's house in the Fort-Military Square, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For particulars apply to

C. D. GILDER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1840.

જાહેર.ખબર*

ડીશટરીક્ટ.ખેનીવોલેંનટ.શોશાઇટી ની.મુરંમશલાઓનાં.નાંદાર.અને.કંગાલ.લોકો ને.વાશ્તે.ભાતુ.પોંહોંચાડવાનાં.ટેનડરો.જો ઈચ્છે.વાશ્તે.જેવોને.તેહનો.મકતો.લેવો.હો ઈ.તેવોઈ.તે.વીશેની.અરજી.નો.મોખલા.ઉપર ઈ.શોશાઇટીની.મુરંમશલાઓ.અથવા.કોટઓ મીલીટેરી.ઇશકોરિઓ.ઈમરંમશલાની.શતા નો.શેકરેટેરી.રહેવે.તેહનાં.ઘરઓ.શહ્યારનાં ૧૦ કલાકથી તે.શાંજનાં ૪ કલાક.સુધી.કરવી* ઈ.વીશે.વધારે.રામજવુ.હોઈતો.હેઠલ શહી.કરનારને.પુછેથી.માલુમ.પડશે*

શી.ડી.ગીલડર*

શેકરેટેરી*

તારીખ. ૧૨ ઓકટોબર. ૧૮૪૦

THE Copartnerships hitherto carried on by the undersigned under the Firms of OGILVY, GILLANDERS and CO., in Liverpool, and of GILLANDERS, EWART and CO. in Bombay, are dissolved from 30th April 1840, in so far as respects Mr. FRANCIS MACKENZIE GILLANDERS, by mutual consent.

(Signed) F. M. GILLANDERS.
(Do.) THOMAS OGILVY.
(Do.) GEORGE C. ARBUTHNOT.
(Do.) JOHN JACKSON.
(Do.) PETER EWART.
(Do.) EDWARD LYON.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Tuesday the 20th Inst. BLACKWELL AND Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction at the usual hour a quantity of Grey Sheeting Cloth in Pieces—Pieces of Turkey, Red Pieces of Colored Chintz, White and Black Paint in Kegs. The Remains of an Invoice of Hamburg Toys. A double cased Gold Watch by "Savory," London, Do. Do. Silver Do. by "McCabe" Do., two New Dripstones, (without Cases) a large Punkah, Sundries &c.

Also at the same time and place

A portion of the Household Property of the late Dr. Buchart *(deceased)* consisting of Glass, China Household Furniture, Books, Surgical Instruments &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(Unless previously disposed of)

A Pair of Carriage Horses, a Grey Arab Saddle Horse, a nearly New Shigram adapted for one or two Horses, a nearly new Carriage and Buggy Harness, a Saddle and Bridle &c. &c. together with any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

(*) Bombay, 19th October 1840.

JUST OPENED.

MUNCHERJEE NUSSERWANJEE has the honor to inform his Customers, and the public of the Presidency and Out-stations, that he has just received and opened for Sale, a part of his Commissioned Goods, from England, for which early applications are invited, as they are all of the freshest, newest, and most Fashionable description, and consist of;

Gros-de-Naples, plain and figured, of all colours and very superior quality; Satin, of different colours; Mouslin-de-Laine for Ladies Dress; Coloured Muslins for ditto; Challe Dress; Rich Book Muslin for ditto; Bonnet Ribbons; Muslin Shawls and Collars, beautifully and richly worked, and last Fashion; Silk Gloves, open Worked, and really fine; Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves of all description; Best Gentlemen's Coats and Dress Waits-coats; Gentlemen's Fashionable Satin and Silk Stocks; Back and coloured Silk Neck-kerchiefs for Gentlemen; Smith's Perfumery of all sorts; and a large variety of other Articles for Ladies and Gentlemen &c. &c.

Bombay, 19th October 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. J. S. DE SOUZA begs to acquaint the Gentlemen and Public in the vicinity of Bombay, that he has taken the sole management of the Racket Court Hotel, and begs to solicit their patronage and support. It is proposed to have a Theatrical Entertainment on Thursday the 22nd Instant, for the benefit of the House. Gentlemen who may be pleased to subscribe are respectfully requested to send in their names.

Single Ticket.	2 Rs.	Front Seat.	3 Rs.
Family.....	3 „	Back Seat.	2 „

Bombay, 19th October 1840.

ALL PRIZES!!!

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.'S SIXTH LOTTERY,

On 234 Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1460 Chances at Cos. Rs. 20 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		70	Tickets
1	Do. of.....		25	do.
1	Do. of.....		10	do.
1	Do. of.....		5	do.
8	Do. of	1 Ticket each..	8	do.
16	Do. of	½ do. do.....	8	do.
32	Do. of	¼ do. do.....	8	do.
200	Do. of	⅛ do. do.....	25	do.
1200	Do. of	1 | 16 do. do.....	75	do.

1460 Prizes Total 234 Tickets.

This Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms positively on Saturday the 28th November next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted to their satisfaction, the result whereof will be published in the public papers, Half Tickets may also be had at Cos. Rs. 10 each.

Subscribers from the Upper and Lower Provinces are requested to send remittances for as many Tickets as they may require which will be sent to them free of Postage. The Projectors engage themselves to forward such prizes as may be drawn to their chances immediately after the drawing of this Lottery.

Application to be made to the Projectors at their Office, No. 46½, Cossitollah, opposite Messrs. GIBSON AND Co.

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND Co.
Projectors.

N. B.—Whole Tickets as well as fractional Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841 may also be had on application to Messrs. Cadaurnath Ghose and Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket.....	Cos. Rs.	114	each.
Half Do.	„	58	do.
Quarter Do.	„	30	do.
Eighth Do.	„	15	do.
Sixteenth Do.	„	8	do.

The above will be sent free of Postage and Commission.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

On 126 *Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of* 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		40	Tickets.
1	Do. of.....		20	do.
1	Do. of.....		10	do.
1	Do. of.....		5	do.
5	Do. of one	Ticket each	5	do.
10	Do. of	½ do. do.	5	do.
20	Do. of	¼ do. do	5	do.
80	Do. of	⅛ do. do.	10	do.
416	Do. of	1-16 do.	26	do.

535 Prizes Total 126 Tickets.

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND Co, and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY'S Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND Co.
Projectors.

BOMONJEE DADABHOY,
Trustee.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	„	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	„	15
Ditto (Golden) do.	do.	„	16
Ditto (Pale) do.	do.	„	18
Madeira do.	do.	„	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases	do.	„	14
Claret in 3 doz. do.	do.	„	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	„	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	„	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	„	25
Rudesheim (1834) do.	do.	„	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	„	36
Orinto	do.	„	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

FOR SALE.—A Serviceable Shigram and Horse—Price 550 Rupees, enquire of Messrs. BENNETT AND Co.—No. 5, Forbes' Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta.....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England.....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly a possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. (*)

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register.

Saturday, October 17th 1840.

FROM CHINA.

The Schooner Rose came into the Harbour last Evening with letters from Macao to the 27th July last, and intelligence to the 4th August reached at the same time through Calcutta, having been conveyed to the latter Port by the Algerine from Singapore.

Chusán was taken possession of by the British Force on the 6th July; the forts at the entrance to the Port of Amoy had been destroyed by H. M. S. Blonde, in retaliation for the Chinese having fired on a Boat bearing a flag of Truce; Ning-po was under blockade, and the British Admiral was proceeding to the Mouth of the Pekin River.

In the Canton River the Blockade at the Bogue was rigidly enforced by the British Frigates there, but stoppage of the traffic by the inner entrance was not so effectually maintained, however two or three small Vessels were shortly expected to join the blockading force when the inner entrances of the River would be closed. On the other hand Governor Lin had issued a proclamation directing all foreigners of whatever nation to leave Canton, and was very strict in prohibiting the Export of Tea and Silk.—Lin was also preparing an Expedition to attack the Fleet at Capsingmoon both he and the Chinese Officers at Canton having been greatly excited on hearing of the enforcement of the Blockade and detention of the Junks at the Bogue. Opium continued to decline in price being difficult of sale on the Coast at Dllrs. 370 per Chest for Patna and Dllrs. 490 at Dllrs. 500 for Malwa. Cotton 11 at 14 Taels per Pecul. Exchange on London 4s. 9d. at 4s. 10d. On Calcutta and Bombay 216 at 218.

The Rose brings some amount of Bills on England (chiefly American) which may have some effect here on the Exchange on London.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Prices are stationary at our quotations and probably no change will now occur until after the Dewallee Holidays, when some quantity is expected to have arrived here and purchases will most likely be made below the previous currency of the Market.

OPIUM.—Can be bought at Rs. 700 per chest, but it is believed that some orders have been received per Rose for the article, although the accounts on the whole are not encouraging, the British Admiral having refused to permit vessels laden with Opium to enter the Habour of Chusan.

In other Country Produce no sales of magnitude have been effected, transaction having almost been confined to Wool which appears to be sought after as it arrives.

Some Cassia Lignea has been sold at 4 As. 3 Pie per lb.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.—There has been a more active demand during the past week, but generally higher prices are asked than Buyers will give, under the expectation on the part of Importers that prices will be higher after the Holidays.

METALS.—The following are the prices at which sales have been effected during the week viz.

Sheathing Copper	at Rs.	59½	per Cwt.
Sheet do.	at ,,	59½	& 60
Tile do.	at ,,	53½	
Lead (*Pig*)	at ,,	10 1-16th	
Tin Plates	at ,,	17½	
Iron Sheet	Rs. 7¼ & ,,	7½	
Rusty Do	at ,,	6½	
English Bar Iron, on the spot	at ,,	39	
for arrival	at ,,	37	

COCHINEAL.—Has been sold largely for arrival at ,, 3 per lb.

TWIST.—The following sales have been effected since our last; *Water Twist* Nos. 20. 22. 24. and 26. 10,000 lbs. at 7½ annas Nos. 28. 30. and 32. 10,000 lbs. at 9 annas. *Mule Twist*.—Nos. 30 and 36, 1200 lbs. at 8; No. 40 1000 at 8½; No. 500, 1000 at 10; and No. 60, 1200 at 10½ annas per lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SCURITIES.—In no demand at present.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—Are offering at 4 annas Premium, part of those bought by a party of Gamblers at the Company's sale on the 17th Inst. at an average of Rs. 1. 11 As. Premium.

DO. ON LONDON.—A small amount at 10 Months date had been sold at 2s | 0½d Rupee, but if the report be correct that the "Rose" has brought some amount of American and other Bills on England, and that a further quantity is coming on in the "Kitty" through Calcutta, the rate will very probably advance.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS TO ENGLAND.—One vessel has been chartered to Liverpool at £. 3. 10. and other transactions have taken place at £. 3. 15. to that Port & £. 4. to London.

TO CHINA.—The rate is 18 at 19 Rs. per Candy.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Oct 16th, H. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lt. A. H. Gordon, Commanding from Kurratchee 13th Oct *Passengers.*—Captain Melville, Political Agent in Kutch, Mrs. Taylor and 2 Children.

Do. 16th, Schooner Rose. J. Nistle, Master, from China 28th July, and Anjeer 3d September.

Do. 17th, H. C. Brig Taptee, Lieut. W. E. Campbell, Master, from Vingorla 5th Inst.

SAILED.—Oct. 13th, Ship Kingstone, H. McLean, Master, to China.

Do. 15th, H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay. Lieut. J. Frushard, Commanding to Kurrachee.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS.	Zenobia.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Sesostris.
CUTTERS.	Victoria.
Emily and Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Gilmore.
Julia,	Amazon.
Crown,	Ellen.
John,	Recovery.
Allan Ker,	Herculean.
Westmoreland,	Orleana.
Thomas Bold	Bombay.
Dartmouth.	James Morgan.
Marah	Ann.
John Garrow.	Royal Saxon.
Sadonna.	Charlotte.
John Mitchell.	Amity.
	Rose.

COUNTRY.

Benores.	Easavic.
Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby.
Caroline.	Ardaser.
Sir Wm. Wallace.	Cornwallis.
Colonel Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahiman.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny,
	Rose.

FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.
Le Gabrielle.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	31st Oct.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	In Dec.
Bombay	Dirom C. &Co.	London	15th Do.
Allan Ker	Gillanders &E. & Co.	Liverpool	dispatch.
Sarah	Grey & Co.	London	immeditely
Gilmore	Ritchie Steuart and Co.	Liverpool	Do
Madonna	Dirom C. & Co	Do.	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.	Dispatch.
John Mitchell	WhiteBarlasCo.	Do.	Dispatch.
John Garrow	Foster & Co.	Do:	Dispatch.
Ellen	Skinner & Co.	Do.	dispatch
Thomas Bold	McVicarB. Co.		
James Moran	Skinner & Co.		
Royal Saxon			
Ann	W. &T.Edmond and Co.	Liverpool	
Charlotte			
Hannah	T.Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T.Jefferies&co.	Calcutta	Dispatch.
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co	Do.	immedly.
Dartmouth	Dirom C. & Co	Do.	Do.
Caledonia	Viccajee Merjee.	Do.	
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee	Manilla	dispatch
Adele	Davoud Sassoon		
Cornwallis	K. Motechund.		
Lowjee Family	Forbes and Co.		
Orleana			
Amity	W. Nicol & Co.		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna		London	
Ida		London	25th May.
Childe Harold		London	6th July.
Java		London	14th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	Do.	1st Augt.
Midas		Do.	21st June.
Thomas	B &A. Hormuzjee	Do.	15th Aug.
Severn		Do.	10th April
Europe		Do.	2d July.
Francis Spaight		Do.	15th July.
Mary Bulmer		Do.	24th June.
Helena	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	6th June.
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.	Do.	29 May.
Superior		Do.	
Frances	H. & Cardwell.	Do.	29th June.
PrincesCharlot		Do.	30th June.
Duke of Lancaster		Do.	
Ophelia&Anne		Do.	
Tweed		Do.	
Brilliant	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	1st July.
Ramsay	Skinner & Co.	Do.	15th July.
Hugh Walker	Skinner & Co.	Do.	15th do.
Memnon	Dirom Carter&c	Janelly	5th July
Ingleborough	E. Macleon &Co	Do.	10th July.
Emilia	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux tio.	4th June.
Bolivar			
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co	Nantes	1st Feb.
Mavis		China	

Time of High Water.

OCTOBER 1840.	MORN. H M	AFT. H M
19th Monday	5 15	6 2
20th Tuesday	6 48	7 31

Diary of the Week.

Oct. 19—Monday.—{ Agra taken, 1803.—East India Brigade disbanded, 1814.
20—Tuesday.
21—Wednesday.
22—Thursday.
23—Friday.
24—Saturday.
25—Sunday.—{ 19th Sunday after Trinity.—Crisis in Battle of Cuttera with the Rohillas, 1794. New Moon.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—On the 12th Inst. at Poonah, by the Revd. Dr. Mitchell, G. Sutherland Esq. I. N. to Agnes, Widow of the late W. McCallum Esq.

DEATH.—At Bombay, on the 16th Inst. Cecilia, Widow of the late Lieut. Major, and youngest daughter of James Burnes Esq. Montrose, Scotland.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14th.—Lieut. Humbley, 4th Lt. Drs., from Kirkee.
do. 15th. Capt. W. S. Adams, Staff from Poonah.
do. 16th. Major Genl. G. Wahab, Staff.
do. do. Capt. Hallet, Staff, from Ahmedabad.
do. do. Ensign W. Lodwick, 12th Regt. N. I., from Mulligaum.
do. 17th. Capt. Troward, from Sawant Warree.
do. 18th. Capt. Melville, 7th Regt. N. I., from Bhooj.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15th.—Lieut. Humbley, 4th Lt. Drs. to Kirkee.
do. do. 2d Lieut. Hawkins Staff, to Nuggur.
do. do. Lieut. Stodart, Engineers, to Cabool.
do. do. Capt. D. Davidson, Staff. to Scinde.
do. 17th. Ensign Baugh, 9th Regt, to Ahmedabad.
do. do. Ensign Ayrton, 10th Regt. N. I., to Mahabulishwar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I've been waiting in long expectation of your better regulation for self and friends,—and as I like to have, and enjoy the laugh at all folk, do now most heartily do so at you, the enemy of all Buggy Wala's, Boatmen, Palkee Bearers &c. in not having (*after insertion of such numerous complaints*) procured a better (query bitter) regulation. What an odd old file you must be to suppose that the Bengalees would listen to what you had to say on this subject, don't they know better, to be sure they do, Didn't I drive, (some years ago) *T. P.* and sundry others out to Parell in my two bullock carriage, and for which they then most willigly paid twenty rupees, the four on'em,—Have not I often driven yourself, to the same place and charged your honor, ten rupees for same, when you were a Griffin—therefore, by my beard, what business have you or aught of your correspondents, when their fathers paid the like, reason to complain. Its not I alone that won't let you have a Buggy, but its the whole stand, all the stands are against you, and you may write, fight, and put in your *Gazette* whatever you please, but still you'll have no satisfaction "for its myself that's given Toby the wink, and the devil a bit he'll listen to what you or all the complaints of our friends (the Boatmen and Hamals) and selves have to say on the subject, so if you will take my advice, when the next notice of an imposition, as you term it, is sent you, you will merely say "that you've not room and the letter will be returned when called for."

Your obediently,
MAHMOOD.

Bombay 17te Octr. 1840.

TO THEEDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—Since I last wrote you, Bell Lane, Oak Lane and sundry other lanes have been in statu quo,—filth and dirt have collected in large quantities, and still the scavanger has not condescended to cleause the same—the Superintendent of Roads remains quiet, and the *Lady* with the tingling of the *little bell* wanders of a morning thro' Meadow Street, but looks neither right or left to see if ought wants cleansing.—Once, twice, thrice and alls fair,—this is my second hint, and should it not have the desired effect, I'll trouble you with my promised list of diseases.—and prove the true cause of some.—

Yours in Expectation,
DUSTY BOB.

October 17th 1840.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

BLOOD HOUNDS IN AMERICA.

We observe that in February last some Memorials from the Society of Friends in Pensylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, were presented in Congress, remonstrating against the employment of *Blood-hounds* in war against the Seminole Indians.

We were indeed startled at this intelligence, and equally so at perusing the proceedings which took place on the presentation of these petitions. Some of the speakers unhesitatingly denied that the animals were imported by the Government, but said nothing in reprobation of the barbarity of such an expedient, while one individual, a citizen of the free and enlightened states of America, rose for the purpose of justifying the hunting down of his fellow man with the beast of the field. He would no more consider it a crime, he said, if he were an inhabitant of the state whose lands were devastated and women and children were butchered by the wily and savage Indian, to trace his enemy to his lair with a *trusty dog*, than to shoot him down when he discovered him. It is pitiful to note how easily brutality and inhumanity can defend itself—how well words can be arranged to excuse the commission of sins both in act and thought! Do the enlightened Americans think that that policy is in accordance with the precepts of Christianity, which retaliates upon the "wily and savage Indian" his deeds of blood—out does him in acts of cruelty—and excels his cunning in devising expedients to destroy? The Indian's attack, slaughter, incendiarism, his triumphing and rioting in the horrors attendant on success, are, it must be remembered, but the satiation of revenge, the revenge of life for life, and blood for blood, which he cannot rest till he accomplishes. He is no gratuitous destroyer, no causeless murderer; civiliza ion encroaches on his possessions day by day, Civilization fires his village, and massacres his people, Civilization shoots him down if he dares to approach the haunts of the white men, civilization, unable, with all her ingenuity and cunning, to follow him through forest and jungle, over lake and stream, procures the agency of a hunter, and tracks him to "his lair" by the unfailing scent of a *trusty dog*, the brute at whose sanguinary sense humanity shudders—the Cuba bloodhound!

The time will doubtless come when the American Indian will be as seldom seen in the vicinity of Civilization's dwelling place, as the lion and the tiger, he will become the wild and homeless denizen of the forest and the waste—it will be an honor and a mark of distinction for the huntsmen to "shoot him down" he will be gaped at by fools as a curiosity when taken alive, and thus one by one the race will perish till it becomes extinct, and the tale of its deeds a history of other days. The force of arms, dissimulation and deceit, are the means alternately adopted to wrench the land from its aboriginal inhabitants, and it is obtained slowly, but not the less surely. They are driven further and further west, their numbers decrease, and in the course of time the day will close on them for ever. But the American Indian has some points in his character which are far removed from those which distinguish the beast of the field, like whom the civilized white man would treat him. He is brave, though cruel: wise, though treacherous; noble and dignified, though uncouth and uneducated; and he loves his race and his country, though his race be hunted out casts, and his country the forest and the wild!

There is something utterly repugnant to humanity in the employment of brutes to hunt men down that others may kill them. Whatever may have been the crimes of the culpable parties, a system such as this can never redound to the credit of those who practise it. And in future years when the events of present time shall be chronicled in the pages of history, the American will blush as he closes the book which records such an act to the lasting shame of his forefathers.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, October 19, 1840.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 16, H. C. Steamer *Zenobia*, Lieut. A. H. Gordon Commanding, from Kuratchee 13th October.—*Passengers:* Captain Melville, Political Agent in Kutch; Mrs. Tyler and 2 Children; Oct. 17, H. C. Brig *Taptee*, Lieut. W. E. Campbell, from Vingorla 5th Instant,—*Intelligence*—Saw two Steamers, and Barque, and a Brigantine, the Steamers standing down the coast, the other vessels working up.

WE have received Calcutta Papers up to the 6th October, we regret to perceive the death of Captain Nicholls Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The whole of the account of the China expedition, as noticed in our Extra of Friday last is given in full in the Calcutta papers, they having received the intelligence twelve days previous to ourselves. Madras Papers up to the 9th have come to hand but they contain nothing particularly interesting.

OUR contemporary of the *Times* appears not to relish any piece of information being received by another Journal. The Postscript he alludes to in his paper of Saturday, and which we published on Wednesday last was dated the 18th of September not the 17th, and was addressed by Captain Brown to a gentleman at Llehree (and not Shikarpoor) to whom it was sent in a man's shoes, and who kindly forwarded us the extracts. The accounts of the same actions must in all cases be similar, but it does not follow that our letter was a transcript of any other. That the *Bombay Times* from the circumstance of its Proprietors being almost all Commercial Men, and leading Members of the Chamber of Commerce should possess quick intelligence on any point is not at all wonderful, as of all others the Merchant is the most concerned in acquiring the latest information of every kind, and has correspondents in all parts ready to report matters of public interest. We are quite aware of the advantages the *Times* possesses, and the interest made by its supporters. When we take anything from its columns we always acknowledge it openly, and are not in the habit as was said by Mathews, of the knavish livery servant "*of appropriating little unconsidered trifles.*"

WE have the pleasure to publish a Copy of a Memorial which has been circulated among the Members of the Civil Service of this Presidency for signature. The prayer of the Petition is highly reasonable, it merely asks that the Absentee Regulations may be extended to the Islands of the Mediterranean within the 12th Degree of East Longitude. It shews that although Members of the Service are allowed to visit Australia, the Cape of Good Hope &c., on sick certificate without loss of emolument, yet if they are so ill as to require a return to their Native Country their means are immediately curtailed. Moreover the establishment of Steam Navigation has changed the face of matters entirely. Now, a man will reach London in half the time he will be sailing to Sydney or Cape Town, and as for the Islands in the Mediterranean, 3 or four weeks only are required for the transit. In the days of Voyages round the Cape these restrictions were of use, as then from 120 to 150 days were required for a passage home, but Steam has annihilated time and space, and the regulations should be altered to suit the spirit of the Times.

It is much to be hoped that the other branches of the Service will unite in urging this memorial. It is quite as applicable to the Naval and Military Services as to the Civil, and we should trust they will do all in their power to procure the adoption of the measure, and that the Civil and Military Establishments of Bengal and Madras will also cordially give it their support. The servants of the Crown in all other Colonies are allowed such an indulgence, and we see no reason why the servant of the Honorable Company should not be placed on an equal footing of advantage.

MEMORIAL.

That your Memorialists did under date the 23rd March 1839, submit a respectful memorial to your Honorable Court, praying, that the restrictions against proceeding to Europe for the recovery of health which now exist might be removed, and likewise, that indulgence of a similar nature might in certain cases, be granted to those whose urgent private affairs called them to their native country.

2. Your memorialists have not however at this date been favored with any reply to their prayer; and the promulgation of an absentee Regulation which received the sanction of your Honorable Court at a subsequent date to that on which their memorial must have been received, and the provisions of which are of a more restrictive nature than those that formerly obtained (especially with regard to the principal object of their prayer) leads them to fear, that their humble representation has not met with the approval of your Honorable Court, and that their much cherished hopes of its favorable reception have been disappointed. However your humble Memorialists may sincerely and deeply deplore this continuation of the restriction in regard to visiting their native country on similar terms to those on which your considerate liberality has permitted to resort to the more remote and less favored climes of Asia, Australia, and certain parts of Africa, which the present rapid communication between India and Europe by steam renders still more galling; yet they are too sensible of the manifold obligation they owe to their Honorable employers, not to submit respectfully to their decision leaving the question to its own merits and humbly trusting, that the great revolution in the relative position of India in regard to England which modern science and energy has created may at no distant day, annihilate in favor of your own servants as it already has in that of all other classes in India the great barrier to a free intercourse with the mother country now existing. The boon sought for being moreover, your memorialists respectfully represent, such as is graciously allowed to the Colonial servants of Her Majesty, in all parts of the British Empire.

3. In the meanwhile your memorialists have had their attention powerfully attracted to the wonderful facility with which the intercourse between this country and some of the most favored spots of the world, the Mediterranean Islands, is maintained. Your steamers which leave Bombay monthly afford the means to the shattered invalid of reaching the most congenial climates of the known world in the short space of three to four weeks; but, unfortunately, not without a sacrifice of official situation which to a member of the Bombay Civil service in which the higher appointments are so few, and the candidates so numerous, must act in most cases as an absolute prohibition to the enjoyment of this blessing, and here your memorialists crave your indulgent consideration of their peculiar position with reference to their Brethren at Bengal and Madras.

4. Your memorialists cannot, however, doubt that the boon now craved, that Malta, and the Islands of the Mediterranean within the 12th degree of East Longitude may be included in the limits laid down in section IV. of the absentee rules, would be warmly appreciated and gratefully received by every class of your servants in India, while in regard to those on the Western side of your empire whence access to these spots is so easy, the bar at present existing to their passing beyond a certain point in Egypt and Syria is most distressing to Invalids whose constitution being enfeebled by their

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residence here, have permission to go to the shores of the Mediterranean to a country, the climate of which does not afford the benefit required during the greater portion of the year, and who are consequently compelled to pine away in unavailing regrets almost within sight of places where they would be nearly assured of reaping real benefit and regaining their lost health.

5. In respectfully but earnestly soliciting that the interdiction to proceed beyond the limit of Alexandria in Egypt should cease, your memorialists feel that they are asking for an indulgence which has its recommendation in the good of the public service. Your Honorable Court permits your servants to proceed to South Australia and the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of their health. The distance of these places is far greater than that of the Mediterranean Islands from India, and the voyage to them occupies on an average 2 months, while the boon which they now solicit will require but three weeks for the accomplishment of its object, and prove much more beneficial to the attainment of the same.

6. The advantages the Islands of the Mediterranean present over the present places of permitted resort are so obvious, as to require no further comment, and your memorialists will only add that so long as it is thought just and necessary to debar them from visiting the continent of Europe, the greatest and most perfect security against any abuse of the permission now craved, will be found in requiring each individual availing himself of it, in addition to his liability to those penalties of a pecuniary nature now prescribed for its infringement, to be bound by his parole that he will not clandestinely proceed beyond the prescribed limits.

7. Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that should your Honorable Court not see fit at present to accede to the prayer of their former petition that you will be pleased to rescind so much of your absentee regulations for the Civil Service as includes the Islands of the Mediterranean within the 12th degree of East Longitude from the limit set forth in Section IV. of the same and your memorialists will ever pray.

We extract the recommendations of "*The Lords Committee on East India Produce Duties*" from the *Times* and we conceive it to be one of the most comprehensive statesmenlike papers we have ever had the good fortune to encounter. "It recognizes the perfect identity "of interests between England and India, the "Committee declaring" "that they see in "all the facts they have detailed the most ur- "gent reasons for giving to the Export Trade "of India, the utmost possible freedom, *for "the common benefit of India and England.*" If we had room we should insert the whole of the remarks of *Times* on the subject, as it is, we must content ourselves with the following passage:—

"Possessed of a population four times greater than that of the United Kingdom, and of all the rest of the British empire in all parts of the world; deriving from its own resources the whole charge of its civil government and of its military defence; subjected to the rule of British-born subjects in all the higher and more lucrative and honourable offices of the state, India is further required to transmit annually to this country, without any return, except in the small value of Military stores, a sum amounting to between 2,000,000l. and 3,000,000l. sterling, of which by far the largest portion must necessarily be transmitted in each and every year, without regard to the cost at which by such transmission may be made, or to the derangement of the ordinary calculations of merchants which it may occasion. The committee cannot doubt that Parliament will see in these circumstances imperative reasons for giving to the prayers of the petitioners, who approach it on the part of the people of India, the most favourable and indulgent hearing, and that it will be a subject of regret if circumstances of temporary pressure in other dependencies of the Crown, or general views of policy embracing the whole empire, should render it necessary to decline complying with any part of the claims which have been so strongly urged upon its consideration. It appears to the committee that the general principle upon which commercial regulation affecting the intercourse between the United Kingdom and the colonial dependencies, and the mutual intercourse of those dependencies, should rest, should be that of perfect equality, subject to exception only where the permanent interests of the whole empire, or the temporary circumstances of any part of our foreign possessions, may seem to render such exception necessary or expedient; that no partial favour should grant to one colony any advantage over another, either in the colonial ports, or in those of the United Kingdom; still less that Parliament should partially secure for the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom any advantage in any colonial port over the competing produce and manufactures of its own dependencies; for it is the firm conviction of the committee, that colonial possessions scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and legislatively dependent on the acts of a distant Government, can only be maintained in peaceful and willing obedience by making strict justice and impartiality the sole guides of every legislative proceeding by which they may be affected."

We proceed with our extracts from Dr. Kennedy's work, and are only sorry that we have not the whole to make our selections from. We give his reflections on the two affairs of Ghizni and Khelat in juxta position. With his remarks on the employment of the Native Infantry at the latter, every one who has the interests of the Indian Army at heart must sincerely concur. There is one thing to be said, Sir Thomas Willshire was better acquainted with the Native Soldiers than Lord Keane, he had drilled them, knew their habits, and what stuff they were made of, and placed a firm and proud reliance in them which their deeds in the day of Battle fully justified. The late events at Kahun will pretty well convince the Affghans and Beloochees of what undaunted temperament the Sepoy is composed, and we have no doubt General Brooks will give them a few more hints on the subject, which may prove more painfully instructive than pleasing. But to our Extracts.

GHIZNI.

"But history will record it as due, first, to the engineer officers who planned and executed the bold manœuvre which opened the way for the assault; secondly, to Colonel Denny, who led the storming party, and has not been sufficiently mentioned; thirdly, to Brigadier Sale and the four gallant regiments under his command, Her Majesty's 2nd, 13th, and 17th Regiments, and the Bengal European Regiment, forming a grand total under fifteen hundred strong; and fourthly, to there not being a single bottle of liquor available on any terms for the soldiers, and thus their incomparable bravery was only surpassed by their incomparable sobriety and good conduct,—not one atrocity was committed. Further, the great glory of the affair of Ghizni is not that it was 'one of the most brilliant acts ever witnessed by the Commander-in-Chief during 45 years' service in the four quarters of the globe;' but that the army was in a position where it was in a measure compromised by the results of the halt at Kandahar, and the unfortunate moment at which the death of Runjeet Sing had occurred, by which Dost Mahomed's followers were so much encouraged and excited, that, if, the fort had not been taken, a difficult retreat might have been very probably the eventual conseqnence; for in such case the enemy might have dared to commence a systematic resistance, and might have ventured to surround our baggage guards and foraging parties with his countless superiority of numbers. The insanity of the besieged, in shutting up a thousand really valuable cavalry in an untenable fort, to be caught in a trap, shows in a brief view their infant simplicity or childish timidity. Cavalry in a fort would be nearly as useful as on board ship in a naval action; and their seeking the shelter of a wall, instead of disturbing our camp every night, harassing our baggage train every way, and assailing our advance and flank guards and foraging parties, whenever assailable, probably twenty times daily, during the long journey of 400 miles from the Bolan Pass to Ghizni, betrays at a glance the metal they were made of. But there was also more artillery than the 'nine guns of different calibres;' and, though it could scarcely be designated a 'commanding artillery,' it had to be faced, and might perhaps have been better described. The hunter who kills a tiger or a bear, gives the measurement from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, and the length of claws and tusks; and the rough character of the savage contest is conjectured by the incidents and the result. The storm of Ghizni can hardly be compared to Badajoz or St. Sebastian's; but the enemy's Jinjals, or native artillery, might have been more dwelt on. They are formidable wall guns of hammered iron, constructed in their own bazaars, and throw a ball of half a pound over a range of a thousand yards; forming a very deadly arm for defending a wall or a position: they were, in fact, the strength of the place, and would have maintained the works long enough to have sorely disconcerted us, had there been fidelity, or courage, or conduct in the garrison."

KHELAUT.

"A brilliant achievement was performed, and General Willshire had no interposition of good fortune to thank for it. His own clear head designed, and his brave troops, following his noble example of personal exposure and contempt of danger, subdued all obstacles, and accomplished a triumph which will make the name and character of the British soldier the terror and wonder of Central Asia, from the Indus to the Caspian and the Euphrates. No native ever spoke of the storming of Khelaut but with unbounded admiration. Of Ghizni they thought little: even those who did not charge the garrison with treachery, attributed the whole success to the skill of the engineers, in which they were nearly right: but at Khelaut it was a fair stand-up fight, and no favour; and the hardest hitter, holding out longest, had it. But the Native soldier, too, had his share, and did his duty at Khelaut. At Ghizni the four European regiments were the storming party; and it was an unstatesmanlike act, whether Military or not, to show 'the Affghan nation, and Asia generally,' that the invaders of India would find only twenty thousand European troops, scattered over a million square miles beyond the Sutlege, worth their consideration, and that the one hundred and fifty thousand Native soldiery there were not to be counted on, or their opposition apprehended, since our own general could not, or would not, rely on them! General Willshire has removed the chance of that false impression, and his conduct towards the 31st Bengal Native Infantry calls for the gratitude of the country in a more tangible shape than the thanks of Parliament, A regiment is to be considered as a battery of about six hundred firelocks; and, when properly placed and properly manœuvred by educated and experienced officers, it matters much less than people are prepared to imagine, whether the triggers are pulled by black fingers or white. Every officer who had his choice would, of course, join and accompany a European regiment in action, in preference to a Native. That is not the question: the subject under consideration is the 'moral effect'—a phrase we heard till it nauseated us in Sind—produced by the non-appearance of the Native soldiery in the storming party at Ghizni, and the removal of that evil impression by General Willshire's manly reliance on the officers and men of the gallant Bengal 31st at Khelaut."

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, OCTOBER 7.

Nothing decisive, if would appear from our letters reaching to the 17th ultimo, had, to that date, taken place near Cabul, and though our letters speak with confidence of the ultimate result of present ominous appearances, some fighting is expected. Dost Mahomed still remains at Hiebuck, though his advance is at Syghan, and there existed a report of some quarrel having taken place between the Wulli of Kholoom and the Ex-Ruler, should this be the case it will have a material influence in shortening the threatened campaign. Captain Fraser, of the 2d Cavalry, went out as stated in a former number, with a Squadron of Regulars, 2 Rissalahs, Captain Anderson's Horse and two six pounders, to Charika for the purpose of observing the two passes which enter the extensive valley of Kohistan from the Northward, which is represented to be much disturbed, and a Barakzaee Chief is ready to join Dost Mahomed with, report says, 10 or 15,000 followers, as soon as the invader makes his appearance. The Shah's *orderly* Regiment was to have marched with Captain Fraser, but instead of doing so they marched after him in small parties *straggling into Camp at intervals during three successive days.* They are without a Commander, and look entirely to the country, they pass through for the necessary provisions for their support, no one in Camp understands their language, and they have the greatest contempt for any thing approaching to discipline. The Envoy is much censured for sending out such rabble on so important an occasion and it has been found necessary to dispatch the two Companies of the 27th N. I. to bring back the "ragged Regiment" to Cabul.

The retreat of our Troops from Bajgur to Bameean is still lamented, and is said to have been marked by the most scandalous and cowardly behaviour on the part of the Affghan Infantry, who ran like sheep, abandoning their ammunition and plundering their officer's baggage, &c. One company of Captain Hopkin's levy has since gone over to Dost Mahomed, as was supposed would be the case and the remainder have been disposed of in small tents, near Bameean, and it is feared that, should the Dost actually make his appearance, they will at once give them up to him. This Corps was, just before it quitted Cabul, furnished with a complete new set of arms and lots of ammunition, a welcome addition to the supplies of the Ameer. It is to be hoped, that the two companies sent out to Chareka, may arrive in time to overawe the Shah's rabble and prevent any mischance; for though every possible reliance may be placed on the regulars and Anderson's horse, they compose but a weak force against overwhelming numbers? the policy of sending out small detachments and thus weakening the main force in its present inefficient state is much doubted by our Military friends and the harrassed troops are moved from one portion of the country to another to quell an outbreak or to put down a chief, while renewed rebellion bursts forth in the portion of the country they are forced to leave. In the mean time, while the moving detachments are weakening the city conspiracy is not sleeping, and some of the very members of the durbar of this beloved Shah Sooja have been found out plotting against him, they have been discovered in correspondance with Dost Mahomed, their names are said to be Nakoo Namra, Aga Hassan and Mahmood Khan, they were ordered to attend the durbar but the former suspected what would be his fate and hide himself in a Zenanah disguised in woman's attire; he was, however, unkennelled and made his appearance in full durbar in the lady's dress, much to the amusement of his compeers; the others obeyed the mandate, and were seized.

Letters from the 35th N. I. which left Cabul for Bameean on the 6th ultimo, have been received the Regiment had on the 11th September completed 6 marches of the journey and had already suffered a loss of 50 Camels; the worst part of the road has yet to be overcome; it was expected that Bameean would be reached by the 16th September, and we hope in good time to intercept the threatened advance and attack of the enemy on that place. The European Regiment and the 48th N. I. had not left Kaljiah on the 17th September, and it is supposed that a deficiency or carriage will detain them till after the 1st of October.

A report was prevalent here during the past week, and we believe emanating from Simla, that Captain Brown had with his little band of sufferers somewhat retrieved the defeat of Major Clibborn; the Beloochees, it was stated, in all the pride of recent victory, appeared before Kahun, when the garrison sallied out, utterly dispersed and defeated the Assailants and recaptured a considerable portion of their newly required booty: we do not doubt the valour of Captain Brown and his force, but we fear the news is too good to be true, more especially as our letters from Sukkur to the 24th September make no mention of such an occurrence, they, however, state that Kahun was safe on the 17th September and that Brown, still in high spirits, expected to be able to stand out till the end of the month. We are glad to see that the 38th N. I. are soon to be put in a fair way of proving to the Beloochees what Bengalee Sepoys are made of. The Ameer of Kyrapore, seized with a spirit of chivalry, sent a challenge to our Political Agent in Scinde who replied to him by ordering out, on the 22d ultimo, two Companies of our old friends the *Bulumteers* to join a Detachment of Europeans and Artillery, who are to move together under Major Clibborn—we sincerely hope with a more fortunate and honourable result than in the last affair—towards Khyrpore, marked on the map as about 16 or 20 miles from Sukkur, which is to be reduced. Eventually, it is supposed, that the 38th will be employed against Kelat and then move on to Candahar, General Nott having applied for the Corps while anticipations of a further move to Herat, are indulged in. A general movement towards the first mentioned fortress will not, it is thought, take place until the middle of November, and is somewhat dependent upon an answer which is said to be awaited from the Supreme Government as to the young Khan's proposals. Loveday, from our last accounts, is more strictly watched than ever, though still treated with respect and civility. Some reports have been bruited abroad, but we do not give entire credence to them, that an attack had been made upon Quetta and that the assailants had lost 800 men in the assault, and that Major General Nott is fighting his way through the Kojack Pass. We merely give them as rumours.

Our latest news from Ghuzai mentions that intrigue on the part of the Dost's family is as rife as ever, and that the sons and friends of the Ex-Ruler are in constant correspondence with him, the Troops are kept on the alert and are ready for a "good stand up fight" the only Troops whose fidelity can, in the least, be doubted are the new levies.

If the Shiks, as some correspondent in other papers would make us believe, are innocent of intriguing against us, they are certainly a most ill used and reviled nation, for on every side are they accused of stirring up discord in every quarter where we have carried, or are about to carry our arms, and we are afraid, so much love do we bear them, that at length their treachery has been brought home to them; we do not pretend to more information than what we gather from our correspondents; but, from all we do hear, there appears but little doubt that the Government of Now Nehal Sing,—for Kurruck is a non-entity though favorably inclined towards his father's allies—has liberally supplied Dost Mahomed with funds and letters of credit reported to have been intercepted from Peshawur.

The resident at Catmandoo has received authentic information, and the source from which we receive this bit of news inclines us to place every reliance in is authenticity, that a deputation of six persons with secret instructions left the Nepaulese capital in progress to Lahore some short time ago, they are however likely to be intercepted, as their intention has been reported to all the authorities on the road by which dispatches are likely to pass, and they are requested to keep a sharp look out, and also to endeavour to trace the movements of the Goorkhas. There is no doubt of intrigue being busily at work between the two courts and report gives out that dispatches have been received at Catmandoo from the Chinese frontier; war, we suspect, in spite of the pacific endeavours of the Governor General, will be the order of the day, though we cannot really wish any accessions to the already overburthened head that wears the crown of India.

A paragraph in the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 3d October, which arrived here in the course of yesterday, would tend much to confirm the suspicions of a coalition between the Seiks and Goorkas, our cotemporary says—

"It would seem, that a report has been made to government of some combination between the Seikh & Goorkha Governments and that the Lahore troops, which lately entered the hill States, trans-Sutlej, are absolutely cutting a road by the valley of that river, to facilitate an incursion of the Nepaulese—whilst as a feint the Nepaulese are marching small detachments towards the snowy mountains, as if they intended to invade our Provinces by the Ruipin Pass; but as it is difficult for an individual traveller to obtain provisions for his followers by this route, it could never be made use of for military purposes. As to the valley of the Sutlej the same difficulty would exist, and if it did not, there could be no object to induce the Nepaulese to invade our only barren, and, but for the valetudinarian, almost useless provinces, by a circuitous and difficult road. By such a move they could gain nothing but a loss. Under these circumstances we deem marching a detachment into the interior to be injudicious and premature, as such a measure but excites alarm among our own subjects, and induces those adverse to our power, to believe, we apprehend danger from the Nepaulese—a belief that would do much to inspirit the warlike tribes of Sinde, and to instil hope into the breast of every Affghan. We, therefore say, that sending a British detachment three or four marches into the interior, is both weak and injudicious, and will only cause serious inconvenience to our hill ryots and zemindars, for our readers must bear in mind, that the second Nusseeree Battalion (Goorkhas) was disbanded, or rather drafted into other hill corps on account of Gotghur and the neighbouring district, not being able to supply a few hundred men with provisions during the winter months, nor to feed them except at enormous expense in the summer season."

We hear in relation to affairs in the Punjab that General Ventura, who, with his Sikh Troops, has hitherto been very successful in taking many of the smaller Forts, in the Hill state of Mundee, has, at length, met his match in Kurmulghur, which is stated to be inaccessible to Artillery, and only to be reduced by famine. Winter will probably force the assailants to retreat. The state of Kooloo is next threatened with a visit from these Military locusts. Both the above states, which are within view of Simlah, have been lashed into rebellion, our informant says, by the conduct of the Sikh Government.

DELHI.—Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, Commissioner of Delhi, left the station on the usual Circuit, on the 28th ultimo.

Our Treasury is shortly to be replenished, and not before it is required, for these Campaigns are terrible plebotomists in more ways than one, with some 20 lacs in gold, which His Highness of Rampore has lent the Honorable Company at the reduced interest of 4 per cent, and at the rate of 16 rupees to the gold mohur.

There is now no difficulty, *we* think, in accounting for the new 4 per cent loan.

A most daring attempt at escape from the Delhi jail was made on Monday evening last, by a party of 14 dacoits lately sent here from the vicinity of Meerut, by Lieutenant Mills, and sentenced by the Judge of Delhi to 10 years imprisonment. It appears that they watched their opportunity, while the large gate was open and the guard at prayers, to make a rush from the prison, knocking any one down who came within reach of them with the irons which they had cut through, this they managed by a method—apparently well known among the craft,—a piece of cord or silk and some sand are the principal materials used, which work, by the confession of one of the wounded men, was nearly accomplished before they arrived at Delhi; fortunately none did escape, though, in securing the desperadoes, 4 were killed on the spot and 5 wounded, one of whom has since died; this a sequel to what occurred in Agra the other day and will of course entail a strict and daily examination of the fetters. Some of the prisoners made desperate resistance with portions of their irons, but only one guard got his head broke for the negligence of the whole party.

The weather continues very fine & the mornings and evenings give earnest promise of the approach of the cold weather.

SIMLA.—The proceeds of the Fancy Fairamounted, we are glad to say, to between 4,000 and 5,000 rupees. Whether the troops moving upon our frontier in this quarter are Chinese, or Tartars, or Nepaulese, the prompt manner in which the government sent up the detachment of Goorkhas from Soobathoo, will assure the people of our Hill States that the government is able and willing to protect them.

"A ludicrous occurrence took place here on Sunday the 27th ultimo; our respected Bishop was preaching to a large and attentive audience, when on a sudden the otherwise deep silence was broken by a terrible rush, which the lively imagination of his Lordship, as indexed by his face, clearly interpreted into the approach of the expected Ghoorkhas and Tartars from China, to settle our mundane accounts for ever. Some of the congregation apparently joined in this apprehension, and imaginings of Ismael and its storm preponderated in the minds of a few. The mountain however only produced a mouse; and the cause of the uproar was nothing more than the exit of an indisposed individual from the church, which induced the crowd of syces, jampans, *et id genus omne* to conclude the service over and rush with one consent to the sacred portals."

GWALIOR.—Baba John, son of Col. Baptiste, in Scindia's service died a few days ago after a long illness, and the Lushkar went into mourning for four days and no work allowed. The Dusserah is to be celebrated with splendour on the 5th of October. The people are much dissatisfied about Chanderie, in the neighbourhood of which a rebel chief still commits every kind of depredation and disturbs the tranquillity of the leges.

Intermittent fever is very prevalent.

AGRA UKHBAR, OCTOBER 8.

Authentic accounts from Cabool state, that Sir Willoughby Cotton had concentrated all his strength in that city, where he awaited the approach of Dost Mahomud, in whose favour the country was rising en masse. It was reported that he had 30,000 men, but

we cannot conceive it possible that so large a body could be subsisted, particularly as we never could succeed in subsisting a fourth of the number. Should the Dost, as Sir Willoughby thinks he will, march against Cabool, it will prove another of those fortunate chances that have already so materially assisted us, but that he will do so is extremely improbable. In any case our present force in Affghanistan must be encreased, and measures for doing so will, we presume, be taken, on intelligence of our position and difficulties reaching Lord Auckland.

Mr. Ross Bell was expected at Sukkur about the 18th September, but a report states that he was attacked in the desert, and as we learn from Scinde, is the only one of the party who escaped; he has not sent in to Jancedeerah, and much anxiety is experienced on his account.

The Murrees, it would seem, after defeating Major Clibborn's detachment, passed under the fort of Kahun and taunted Captain Brown, saying, they had beat his General, and that his turn would come next, but Captain Brown, who was fortunately prepared for them, sallied out, dispersed them in all directions, and re-took from twenty to thirty camels, laden with provisions. If this be correct, and we sincerely trust it is, Captain Brown is now safe, and will able to hold out until re-inforcements reach him.

An Officer of Major Clibborn's party died of fatigue on reaching Phologee, which makes the fifth Officer sacrificed with this ill-fated detachment, The difficulties of the pass and want of water, are assigned as the causes of the Major's misfortunes. We trust Government will soon satisfy the public with an official report of his defeat.

CALCUTTA.

FRIEND OF INDIA, OCT. 1.

THE REVENUE SURVEY IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES.—We have the pleasure of publishing a letter from one of the gentlemen employed on the Survey in the Western Provinces, vindicating the arrangement from the aspersions which have been cast on it through the *Agra Ukhbar*; and, at the same time, affording ample details to enable the public to judge of its character. Wherever native agency is employed, there will be more or less room for censure; but in this case of the Survey, as of many others, the choice lay between the employment of natives or the relinquishment of the work altogether. To have attempted to complete so large an enterprize through unaided European exertion, would have been ridiculous. Where, therefore, Native Agency is indispensible, the European Superintendent is open to censure only where he has employed corrupt and inferior officers, when men of superior ability and intergrity were within his reach; or has neglected to establish all the checks in his power on the abuse of authority by them. To neither of these objections does the present Survey appear to be liable. The measures which have been adopted to secure honest and well instructed natives, and to check malversation, are worthy of praise rather than censure; and the general character of the Survey appears to be such as to secure for it the approbation and confidence of the public.

As a great public measure of Government, we think that the Revenue Survey, if it be executed with even tolerable accuracy, will be found of the highest utility to the public; and, in the opinion of calm and unprejudiced minds, will reflect not a little credit on those who have planned it. The value of such a record can be no where so fully appreciated as in Bengal, where, as the Court of Directors have justly remarked, all definition of boundaries was dispensed with at the perpetual settlement. Here the measurement of the land was for a long time considered a violation of the faith of that settlement; and it could not formerly be undertaken in any instance without an especial Order in Council. The Native love of confusion was gratified to its utmost extent in this unhappy province. When a Collector in Bengal has disposed of an estate by auction, it is the business of the purchaser to find out its boundaries, and the business of every one of his borderers to counteract his exertions and encroach on his limits, when, therefore, Government determined to obtain an accurate, minute scientific survey of the Western Provinces, which might be beneficial equally to the public authorities, and to the native community, and it was resolved to execute it with all those precautions which appeared likely to secure accuracy and integrity, we naturally thought the undertaking worthy of honorable mention. It appeared to us difficult to suppose that under the direction of honest, and able professional Europeans, any small inaccuracies in measuring boundaries, or any local irritation which might arise from adjusting them, would be sufficient to impeach the general character, or the comprehensive blessing of this Survey. We have thought that the Government which planned, and the authorities who have executed, the Survey, were entitled to gratitude. For this, it has pleased some of our good friends in the West to characterize this journal as "the greatest government paper in India." They seem to think that when such a charge has been pronounced, they are relieved from all necessity of meeting any arguments or facts we might adduce. But it happens rather singularly that the *Agra Ukbar* has just announced to the public that the Government of the Agra Presidency has stopped the Survey, and the Government and the Board appear at issue on the measure; so that it is by no means a favourite at the seat of authority. It is difficult, therefore, to imagine how a paper, which advocates a system of Survey of which the local Government disapproves, should still be the greatest Government paper in India. We have been reflecting deeply on this weighty accusation, and, with the aid of six years of editorial experience, have arrived at the conclusion that this charge of being a Government paper, varies in its origin according to the meridians of longitude; and that upon a close analysis, it may be resolved into a mere question of individual antipathies. Thus, within a hundred miles of the Agra Press, this charge is applicable to any paper which refuses to adopt the prejudices of certain individuals against Mr. Robert Mertins Bird, the senior member of the Board of Revenue, and the man, through whose energy the thirty years' settlement has been concluded. At Pubna, the charge of being a Government paper is cast on any journalist who refuses to participate in the dislike of——towards the Magistrate. In Moorshedabad, any paper would be thus stigmatized, which should keep aloof from the prejudices which —— and ——entertain against Mr. Elliot, the Magistrate; and the same may indeed be predicted of almost every other district in the country where any functionary, by a display of vigour beyond the Laws, or by the imperfections of his temper, or his stern impartiality, may have made enemies. So that the only free and independent journalist in India is he who, in addition to his own prejudices, shall incumber himself with the prejudices and antipathies of others.

COURIER, OCTOBER 3.

The account published in Thursday's *Englishman*—and repeated again yesterday,—that letters of a treacherous description had been found on the body of a Sikh at Mussoorie, may perhaps be strengthened by a piece of intelligence which a friend has obligingly communicated—to the effect that, not towards Nepaul alone, but both in Afghanisthan and Toorkisthan, the Punjabees have manifested the same hostile inclination. We are informed that money has been surreptitiously transported, by them, into those countries, for the purpose of exciting the people to levy forces, in order to resist us more decidedly. The truth of these statements has yet to be learnt; but coupling both rumours, and for a moment taking into consideration the degree of confirmation which the first receives from subsequent correspondence, as announced in the columns of our morning contemporary, there seems no reason to doubt the one, if we can only satisfy ourselves as to validity of the other. It would be but natural, that many efforts should be made, where *one* was resolved upon—and the object was, in each instance, the same. When the times carry with them an unsettled character, we look to be inundated with these and similar notifications: though it will often happen that they have not the assured foundation which appearances seemed to give. But, notwithstanding the numberless occasions wherein we find reason to recall even the most confident expectations, it is rarely that there is not *some* just ground for yielding to the intimation when it reaches us—particularly when circumstances render the occurrence by no means unlikely to have taken place. It is well known that a large, and a powerful, party did oppose themselves to the succession of Kurruk Sing: and it has also long been believed, that the Sikhs, as a nation, were unfriendly to, and jealous of our dominion. Intriguers,—for political purpose,—may often have used the Sikh name to forward their own designs; but we have scarcely ever been engaged in any military operations of magnitude, without an exhibition of readiness, on the part of the Punjabees, to take advantage of every thing that might prove disastrous to our arms. The firmness of Runjeet restrained the wishes of his followers, without correcting them: and now, in direct violation of the treaty, we ascertain that a man of the Sikh nation was travelling in Hindusthan, the bearer of letters intending to foment a quarrel between ourselves and the Goorkhas, of our variance with whom, the Court of Lahore could not, at the time, be ignorant, Simultaneously, we hear that money is introduced where trouble is at its height; with the express view of inducing revolution, and increasing the number of our enemies. If this proves a fact, we presume there is only one course to be pursued. We *must* occupy the Punjab—a result that, sooner or later, is sure to happen, but may be greatly accelerated, by this evidence of the treason, or incompetency, of Kurruck Sing.

Without intending to enter further into the contention now proceeding with concentrated bitterness between the Priests and congregation of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario,—and the Jesuits and the friends of St. Xavier's College, we must enter our protest against the inquisitorial and illegal conduct of the first-named party. It was bad enough at a private meeting to unite, (or conspire in legal phraseology) to injure the sale of the *Bengal Catholic Expositor*, but now that they go the length of advertizing in the public papers that that journal is "no longer considered worthy of the support of the Catholic Community," we must raise our voice to deprecate such an illegal, such an unjust, and such a priestly despotic effort to injure private property. It is illegal, because it is an effort to render another's property less valuable; and it is priestly-despotic because it is an attempt of Fre Antonio de Santa Maria and his fellow clericals to tread under-foot the free-will efforts of those of more liberal minds than themselves.

We are not surprized at the attempt, for it is consistent with their doings ever since the dark ages gave strength to superstition and extravagant power to the Papal priesthood—but we are surprized to see so little discretion in the present invasion of private rights, and we cannot but be more astonished when we remember that the title of Fre Antonio de Santa Maria to the office he has assumed is at least doubtful. The Papal Decree says, that under the circumstance of a Vicar Apostolic dying without nominating a successor, the Missionary from Europe, who has been longest in the province, shall succeed to the deceased. Now Dr. Taberd died without naming a successor, and there are two Roman Catholic Missionaries here, we believe, who, under that decree, are entitled to be the Vicar Apostolic in preference to him who has taken upon him the office; and moreover he came from Goa and not from Europe. However, let the Roman Catholics settle this among themselves, all that we now desire to deprecate loudly and totally is the present daring and illegal effort to injure private property, and to limit the freedom of the Press. Let them establish, as they are trying to do, an antagonist paper—that is, employnig a fair weapon—but for Priests by public advertisement to call upon their followers not to support any lawful publication cannot be tolerated.

How strangely, we, occasionally, hit upon coincidence. Whilst the editor of the *Englishman* was dreaming about us, we were occupied in a precisely similar manner respecting him—a certain sign of the deep interest we take in each other's welfare. He imagined, as maintained in his "Calcutta out of Town," of this morning, that he met us "creeping" along in Mangoe Lane, but that we 'bolted,' 'turned a corner' and could not be identified. He terminates his observation by saying we could hardly be 'so very low' as to remain, the rather that we are not 'particularly wanted.'—By HIM? We dare say not. Now, for our cogitations, while in the same dreamy condition. Tit-for-tat if all fair play; and if the *Englishman* will provoke these things, and endeavour, without cause, to ridicule those who would willingly leave him *to the adjustment of his own affairs*, provided he did not, zaucily, intermeddle with theirs—why he must not be surprised if, now and then, he gets a rap—(NOT R. A. P.) in return. We fancied we were taking our 'constitutional' morning's drive up the course, and '*thought*' we saw the editor of the *Englishsmant* tramping it along—*not exactly in the direction of the Race Stand* (though his 'figure head' *did* point *somewhat southward, as if to its vicinity*) *from* the aforesaid course; but we could not be assured on this most interesting point, we doubted it the more, on account of the improbility of *his* being reduced to the "haymaker's machine," in use amongst the Irish; and because happened to know *he is "particularly wanted."* Just now, so great is the necessity for his remaining, we believe firmly, that many *could not do without him*; and that, *at the least*, half Calcutta would be "put to if," is *he* were to *bolt*—so general and so sincere is the excitement produced, by his *engaging* and insinuating address.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 6.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the following arrivals:—The *Hammon Shaw*, Nacoda, from Muscat 28th August; the *Hydroose*, Nacoda, from Cannanore 11th Sept., and the *Jane*, Hazlewood, from Moulmein 18th Sept. The *Sappho*, announced on the 4th is from Greenock 6th June.

This day's Semaphore announces the following arrivals:—The *Sophia*, Nacoda from Muscat 22d Aug., and the *Victorja*, Smith, from Penang 7th Sept.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCT. 6.

Another death in high life demands the sympathy of the public. Captain Nicolls, the son and Aid-de-Camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, has fallen a sacrifice, we fear to the climate of this country. His loss must be peculiarly painful to his family; for he was not only very young in years, but had commenced acting in the arena of life with every prospects of securing the esteem of the world, in the same manner as he had won the respect and regards of his fellow officers, and a very large circle of the community.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, OCT. 6.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Our Belgaum Correspondent informs us that the Right Wing of that fine old Corps H. M. 41st Foot, which has formed more arduous marches perhaps than any other Royal Regt. under this Presidency marched out of Belgaum in the highest possible spirits on the morning of the 28th ultimo; the Wing is Commanded by Major Gore Browne and musters above 350 Bayonets. We also learn from the same authority that the march of the Head Quarter Division of the Regiment has been countermanded, much to the disappointment of the Officers and men, who were eagerly looking forward to an opportunity of gaining fresh laurels in Upper Scinde to add to the already goodly wreath of H. M. Welsh Regiment of Foot. The Left Wing will consequently stand fast at Belgaum, and it is said that the Right one will only proceed to Kurrachee and remain there as a temporary arrangement. We also understand that Kurrachee will be eventually abandoned as a Station for European Troops and that Orders have been already sent to stop the public buildings now in progress of erection for the accommodation of a European Regiment there.

In consequence of the reported War with Nepal, it is said that H. M. 57th Foot now on its way from Bangalore, will follow the 55th to Calcutta. The detachments of H. M. 55th embark this morning on the *Colombo* and *Medicis*. We regret to announce the decease of Lieutenant Elliott of the Invalids, at Nellore, on the 1st instant. The 39th Native Infantry came on Garrison duty on Saturday, and we are happy to learn that nine sentries, who were considered unnecessary, have been dispensed with in Fort St. George; the like too we think might be carried out with advantage in many other Garrisons!

BANGALORE.—We learn from Bangalore that the Races will commence on the 14th instant, and that the appearance of the cattle daily going their rounds gives every promise of good sport at the Meeting. The Hussars too are, we hear, about to give another Ball in the course of a few days and the Races will of course be an inducement to many gay parties.

SPECTATOR, OCTOBER, 7.

It is notified we observe, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of yesterday, that a Light will be exhibited on the Flag Staff at Masulipatam, on the 20th proximo, and at an elevation of 95 feet above the level of the sea.

We have the pleasure of publishing several additional subscriptions to the "Dreadnought Hospital," to the funds of which through the strenuous advocacy of Captain Biden, no less than £200 have already been remitted from Madras. It is indeed expected that the total amount will be nearly double this sum; we hope this excellent charity may in every British port be equally fortunate in its advocate, and equally successful in its appeals.

We have heard with much regret of a severe accident which occured to Captain J. T. Smith of the Engineers, Master of the Mint, on Saturday last; when on entering his compound, the horse on which he rode became restive and threw him with such violence as to dislocate his collar bone.

The Drainage of the Black Town is a subject of no small interest to the vast population congregated within its walls, whether as permanent residents, or merely as sojourners during the hours of business, although by the former of course its importance is most keenly felt. After the various complaints and discussion to which this subject has given rise, it affords us much satisfaction to be enabled to convey satisfactory information as to the removal of the evil in question. The main drain is to be immediately remade, upon a new and improved construction, and at an expense of 75,000 Rupees, from which very proper and decisive measure, we anticipate the most salutary effects to the health and comfort to the residents.

To meet this expense in part, an additional assessment of 2 per cent, will be levied, and a recommendation will be forwarded from the Madras Government to the Supreme Government, to allow the remaining balance to be paid out of the General Treasury. The Justices have for some time been in official communication to this effect.

As regards the working of the present Boat system of this Port many doubts have from time to time been expressed, and it is evidently an affair of no small difficulty to meet the wishes of all parties. We happen however to be in possession of one fact which tells very strongly in favour of the present system, and to which it is desirable therefore that due publicity should be given. So well then has this system been found to answer by the mercantile body, who we presume are tolerably competent to form an opinion, that all the Merchants of Madras lately petitioned the Supreme Government, not to carry into effect the changes proposed by the Legislative Council. The present system may be far from perfect, but this fact speaks volumes in its favour, and shows that no rash innovation should be made in the vague expectation of improvement.

THE ATHENAEUM, OCTOBER 8.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers, that orders have been issued, directing that the property, amounting to Rupees *forty seven thousand*, captured at Zorapoor by the detachment under Command of Lieut. Colonel Dyce, be surrendered to Prize Agents for eventual distribution among the gallant captors.

The following items of intelligence are from a Bangalore Correspondent under date the 5th instant.

It is currently reported at this station that the 34th or Chicacole Light Infantry will receive their *new* colours on the 18th (the 19th being Sunday) to remind them of their gallantry when in action at Zorapoor, twelve months ago.

The Officers of the 15th Hussars have invited the Staff and Officers of the station to a Ball and Supper on the evening of the 8th instant, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Chamier.

Knight-errantry has completely ceased within the Cantonment.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, OCTOBER 9.

Military Intelligence.—We learn from Bangalore that the left Wing of H. M. 57th Foot under the Command of Major Hunt, commenced its march for the Presidency on the morning of the 1st Instant. It is due to this portion of the Corps to state that the conduct of all connected therewith during its stay at Bangalore, has been most exemplarily correct and soldierlike: and the fact of its now leaving the Station with only seven men in Hospital is strong proof of the sobriety that prevails amongst the gallant old "Die-hards." We regret to learn that the married men with this Wing, have been great pecuniary sufferers by the two marches that they have been called on to make within a period of eight months, not only in the ordinary shape of Bandyhire for their families but also by their huts, which they first lost at Trichinopoly in January last, there being no other Corps to relieve them, and again the other day at Bangalore, where, in consequence of the suddenness of their march and the relieving Corps not having arrived, the poor fellows were obliged to *give* away for a few annas, houses which they had but a few months since erected at a cost varying from five to thirty rupees each. The Government might we think, always provide against these heavy losses to the soldiery by directing that in all similar case the houses should be valued by a Committee, and a guard of Sepoys be placed over them until the relieving Corps should arrive, and in cases when the Troops withdrawn should not be replaced by another Corps and the houses of the men be thus left a dead loss upon their hands, we think that the Government might by a trifling grant of Batta to the suffering individuals, remunerate them in some degree for their losses, as under similar circumstances has been granted to European Commissioned Officers. The expence thereby caused could never form a serious item in the budget of Government expenditure, and such a boon would tend much to engender good and loyal feelings amongst the real "Pillars of the State." The Right Honorable the Governor has by a Minute of Council suspended Captain Humffrays and Veterinary Surgeon Lloyd, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors touching the discreditable contest, said to have taken place, between those officers shall be made known to Government. Captain Humffreys and Mr. Lloyd, are in the mean time to receive pay and regimental allowances and reside at such Station as the Commander-in-Chief may direct. A letter from Calcutta mentions the prevalence of a rumour there to the effect that 12 Extra Regiments will be raised immediately for the defence of the provinces, in consequence of the employment of so large a portion of the Army beyond the Frontier. The Athenæum of yesterday announced the early division of Zorapore prize property, wherein our Contemporary may be, and we hope is, correct; we however fear that he is somewhat premature on this occasion, inasmuch as a Department which usually gets information of these things amongst the first had, we know, received none up to last evening. Two more Companies of H. M. 55th Foot are expected to embark on Monday next, which will leave only two Companies and the Band in the Fort. The rumour of the 94th Foot being about to proceed on Foreign Service is, we understand, unfounded, as is that of the 57th going to Bengal and which was we presume, consequent on the supposed probability of a War with the Nepalese, a matter whereon the Calcutta papers are again quite silent.

Government Movements.—The Chief Secretary has started from the Hills, he comes down via Bangalore and a Council will, it is said, be held at the Presidency on the 15th Instant! upon which auspicious day the Governor will also, we believe, quit his retreat at Ootacamond and descend to the Carnatic, taking Coorg, Mysore, and Bangalore in his route, in company with Colonel Cubbon. The other members of Government propose following at a later period. We think now it would be a great convenience to the Governor and Council, and it certainly would prove of high public advantage in the mere expediting of business, for the Government always to have some working Member present at its proper seat, who should be duly authorised to keep the State *steam up*, and carry on business of every kind in the name of the Firm at large. This would save a great deal of inconvenience to his Colleagues who might thus altogether reside on the Hills. besides saving much unnecessary expense, unnecessary trouble, and, what is of far more consequence, it would be a great saving of valuable time, which, when Military movements either by Sea or land are concerned, is rather a matter of moment, more especially too at a ticklish crisis like the present!

The Wallajahnuggur.—We learn that the Government are again thinking of carrying into execution the long since proposed Wallajahnuggur Railroad; the estimated expence whereof is 25 lakhs of Rupees, rather a high figure, we think, and tho' personally sceptical as to there being really so much money in the world, should it fortunately prove otherwise, we shall be glad to see such a rail road in train.

European Intelligence.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND NATIVE FISHERMEN AT SPITTAL.—On Wednesday afternoon last an affray of rather a serious nature took place between the crew of the French fishing lugger Josephine, of Fecamp, Desjardins master, now lying in the Tweed at Spittal, and a party of fishermen of that place. It appears that the crews of the French vessels have been in the habit of accomerodating the Spittal fishermen by taking them off from the shore in the shall boats belonging to their vessels to their own fishing boats, which are generally moored near the middle of the river On the present occasion a boat belonging to the abovenamed lugger, with two Frenchmen and a boy in it, was about putting off from the jetty to the lugger, which was stationed at the distance of 100 yards or more from the shore, when a fisherman of Spittal named Lough, and another, prepared to go into the boat beside the Frenchmen, thinking that the latter would be willing to put them aboard their own boat, which lay at an intermediate distance between the French lugger and the beach. The Frenchmen, however, were disinclined to do so, although it would not have cost them the slightest trouble, in consequence of which a disagreement took place between the parties, and it appears that after Lough got into the boat, his compasion, who remained upon the jetty, slightly plashed some water upon the Frenchmen, who immediately pushed off towards the lugger; but, on reaching Lough's boat, instead of allowing him to get into it, they insisted on going past it, carrying him with them towards their own vessels Lough resisted this, and it apears took hold of on of their oars to stay the boat in its course, when the Frenchmen become enraged, and taking up a wooden scoop which was in the boat they belaboured him unmercifully with it, and he had his arms severely bruised in endeavouring to protect his head from their blows. A party of the native fishermen on the shore, seeing Lough abused in this cowarply manner, immediately armed themselves with stones, and, launching a boat, put off towards the lugger, against the crew of which they directed their missiles with good effect, and, on their coming close alongside, a regular boarding fight took place, accompanied with much noise.

ATLAS, AUGUST 22.

An important public meeting of Portuguese bondholders was held yesterday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on the general question of the cruel treatment, these parties have received at the hands of the several successive administrations which have governed that country since their gold contributed to place her present most faithful Majesty on the throne. A memorial, by way of *ultimatum* as to the claims of the bondholders, drawn up by Mr. Thornton, was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Major-general Sir James Limond, K. C. B., died at his hotel, at Coulogne-sur-Mer, on Friday last in his sixty-second year. Sir James had served with distinction in the East Indies, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General at the coronation brevet in 1840.

It is with extreme regret we have to announce the death of Dr. M'Gill, Professor of Divinity, in our University. He expired early on Tuesday morning at his residence, College-buildings, at the advanced age of 75.—*Glasgow Courier* of yesterday.

The Right Rev. Dr. M'Loughlin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Derry, died on Tuesday morning in that city.

Colonel Chatterton has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of the city of Cork at the next election.

The Duke and Duches of Sutherland, accompanied by the Marquis of Stafford and the Ladies Elizabeth and Evelyn Leveson Gower, passed Ardross, on Wednesday last, on their way to Dunrobin Castle. It being the first time his grace had visited his northern domains since his succession to them, the Ardross tenantry, in large numbers and on horseback, met his grace at the confine of his estate, and presented him with an address, which was very graciously received and acknowledged.

On Tuesday the tenantry of the Earl of Stair, in Mid Lothian, entertained his lordship at dinner, at Blackssheils Inn, Fala, with a view to congratulate him on his accession to the title and fortunes of Stair.

There has been for some time a contest between the minsiterial and opposition papers on the subject of the navy and its state of preparation for probable collision with an enemy. The *Times* of this morning says:—"The Globe last night confesses the inferiority of the English fleet in the Mediterranean to that of France, showing, as it does from official sources, that our fleet consists of 12 sail of the line, and the French of 13; and that the number of guns in the French ships exceeds by 224 those in the English. It ought to have added, that the French ships have their guns aboard, and that the English have only half their complement on board; that the French ships are fully manned, and officered, while our ships are on the peace establishment—that is, they have not more than half their number of men and officers."

The "Oriental" (late the "United States") steam-ship left Liverpool yesterday for Southampton, to take her place in the new line of steam-ships to Alexandria. The "Oriental is 1,500 tons burden, and one of the noblest steamers afloat. The "Liverpool" steam-ship will sail in a few weeks for Southampton, to take her place in the same line on the 1st of October.

A portion of the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade will leave Windsor this morning (Saturday), and the remainder on Monday, for Wales.

A very extraordinary "sign of the times,, in the emigration department has recently occurred. A body of 5,000 Indians have crossed from the United States territories and sought refuge and rest in Upper Canada. Many of these are said to have sufficient means for settling down comfortably: we hope that every effort will be made to encourage these home-seekers.

A court-martial was held on Thursday in the Infantry Barracks at Windsor, when a private named Clarke, in the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade, was found guilty of disposing of several of his regimental necessaries, and was yesterday sentenced to be confined for forty days, with hard labour, in Monmouth gaol.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, John Phetheon was indicted for stealing eighteen silver forks, six silver spoons, and other articles of plate, the property of the Earl of Kinnoul, his master, in his dwelling-house. He was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

Taylor, for stealing a pin from F. H. Brown, as elsewhere reported, was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

At Woolwich, yesterday, a butcher, named Turner, was committed from the Petty Sessions for trial on a charge of stealing from the pound at Charlton, nine sheep and a lamb, belonging to Mr. Couldry, another butcher of Woolwich, whose little flock having been set to graze on Blackheath had strayed and were impounded until Turner set them at liberty, and, but for the policeman, who apprehended him with the sheep in his possession, he would have dealt with them professionally.

John Christie and James Christie, brothers, late joint agents at Golspie for the Aberdeen Town and Country Banking Company, for whose apprehension 400l. had been offered, were apprehended yesterday by Forrester, on board a vessel bound to Gibraltar. They were brought up and examined at the Mansion House. They stoutly denied having committed any wrong, and declared that they had come back from America in the "British Queen" on purpose to explain all. At the request of Mr. Johnston, of the house of Johnston and Farquhar, New Boardstreet, who attended for the prosecutors, Forrester was directed to take the prisoners to Edinburgh, and they departed last night. The sums for which they are held accountable amount to 10,000l.

At an early hour yesterday morning another terrible accident occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway. A poor boy, who has neither father nor mother, was taken on, at a late hour on the previous evening, to watch the "points,, near the spot where the accident occurred in the evening. It is supposed he fell asleep and got across the rails, as a number of mud waggons, together with the engine, passed over him and severed both legs from the body. It was dark (the men work all night) when the accident ocourred, and no person was, in consequence, to blame. No time was lost in conveying the poor little fellow to the London Hospital, but he expired just before reaching it.

Mr. William James, son of the Secondary of London, is the Under-sheriff of Mr. Alderman Gibbs, and Mr. Storie the Undersheriff of Mr. Farncomb, for the ensuing year. The Sheriffs will commence their duties upon the 28th, and the Under sheriffs will then be sworn in.

Solomon Lyons was yesterday fined 25l. at Union Hall, under the act 3d and 4th Victoria, which has only just come into operation, for hawking cigars without a license, some of those cigars being composed of the "most vile ingredients.,,

JOHN BULL, AUGUST 23.

As a companion to our own *Theatricals*, we think the following account of American enthusiasm will be considered not unamusing:—

FANNY ELSSLER IN THE UNITED STATES.—This charming creature and unrivalled danseuse has created a greater sensation in this country than any other person connected with theatricals that ever appeared before us. She has now danced in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, in the order in which we name the places. Altogether, she has danced about forty-five nights, and this, too, with the thermometer at ninety in the shade, the greater part of the time! And she has cleared 20,000 dollars in less than three months.

At each place, and on every occasion of her appearances, the theatre has been crammed almost to suffocation. Double and treble prices have been paid for admission; the usual rules have been departed from; the pit has been turned into boxes for ladies; the prices to all parts of the houses, in some instances, have been alike; and even the *seats have been sold at public auction, and brought nearly four times the usual price of admission.* She has just closed her second engagement at Baltimore; allows herself the whole of next week to rest and recruit her strength; and appears at the Park Theatre in this city on the 10th instant, next Monday week.

Everywhere she has been received with enthusiasm. Never did an actress or a war-worn hero receive so many flattering compliments and encomiums; so much attention from old and young, the brave and beautiful, or have such a profusion of praises, roses, and flowers of all kinds showered upon them. In each of the above four cities, the enthusiasm was intense; and she has been driven out to races, introduced in the halls of Congress, during its august sittings, to that body in the midst of a debate; she has been feted by the President and his Cabinet, and the elite of the country; and those who could do her honour no other way, have serenaded her by hundreds and for hours through the hottest nights of July, and dragged her carriages through the streets.

It is a singular fact that whilst the greatest enthusiasm has been shown in Baltimore, her first night there was less effective than anywhere else. There was great applause, but there was not the same enthusiasm that had been manifested at other places. This was owing to the ballet not being understood, through the carelessness of the manager, who did not publish a proper programme; and also to a strong Celeste party feeling prevailing there—naturally enough, for it is her husband's birth-place.

The second night Fanny appeared in a different ballet, and danced with exquisite skill—the effect was electric—the people burst forth and the madness begun—and on the night of her benefit and last appearance there was a great time—the scene was extraordinary, and even moving in the highest degree. She was called out; the moment she appeared, "Re-engagement—re-engagement," was the cry from all parts of the house. Walton the manager, came forward, and said how much he had pressed Miss Elssler to remain only two nights longer, but that she had resolutely declined, pleading the heat of the weather and great fatigue; but though she had stood proof against his persuasion, he was sure the public voice would be listened to. "*Is it your wish*, ladies and gentlemen, that she dances *again*?" he cried. The shout that answered back that managerial appeal made some tremble for their hearing. The divine Fanny stood smiling and confused, for a moment *only*—she advanced to the lights—breathless silence succeeded—her soft voice began murmuring, "Ladies and gentlemen, I had determined to dance no more—but" (here she smiled) "*how* can I refuse the wishes of so *many warm hearted friends*? Since you desire it, I will stay with you a little while longer."

The effect of this simple address was altogether indescribable; her pronunciation, her emphasis, her seductive manner, excited the people almost to folly. Immense crowds remained in front of the theatre, and the moment she appeared the mass opened—she entered her carriage—when to her amazement the crowd pounced upon the horses, cut the traces, helped down the wonder-struck coach-man—who stammered out, "But who'll pay me for my coach?" "We will," was the hoarse response of the excited mass. Away went the carriage with "la belle" in it, bowing right and left to the shouting crowd, who yelled hurrah, and waved their hats as they carried off their prize in triumph.

They reached Barnum's in a few minutes, and it was a sight merely to see the startled inmates in their night caps, peeping out of every window. The doors were closed at first, Barnum thinking from the noise the devil had broken loose. But they were opened quickly again;—lights were brought out—Fanny—the smiling, the bewitching Fanny, descended from her car triumphal, skipped up the steps of the hotel, and having turned to the peering thousands that surrounded her, she took off her bonnet and curtsied; the brazen-voiced crowd literally roared again. "People of Baltimore," she said, in trembling tones, "this is the most memorable night of my life—your enthusiasm quite subdues me—I can say no more." Kissing her hands repeatedly to the yelling, jumping, screaming crowd, she withdrew, not to rest.

At midnight the whole street was lit up with endless music stands, and they gave her "concert monstre—the music was excellent—the audience immense. Fanny appeared at her window, and up went the hats again. At the close the German musicians cried out, "Vivats for our celebrated countrywoman, Franlien Fanny Elssler, so generously received by the noble Americans." The very air was contagion—Fanny waved her kerchief and threw down some bouquets—and had every flower been a doubloon, the scramble could not have been hotter.

The hotel was alive with suppers and singers, toasts and cheers, till near daybreak. One of the oddest things was to hear from some distant part of the town, three cheers going up, and Fanny's name floating on the night air. Well done, Baltimore—this time her mob is no disgrace to her; instead of pulling down houses, they are building up their reputation for chivalric courtesy to a beautiful stranger.

Such has been the reception of the divine "Elssler" in the singular city of mobs and monuments. Her brilliant triumphs in New York and Philadelphia we have already described. At Washington, her career in private as well public was most brilliant. The most distinguished members of all parties gathered about her with troops of friends. She was invited to visit the Secretaries of State and War, the leading members of the Cabinet, and the President himself gave her the *entree* of the White House. Mr. Van Buren and the Hon. Secretaries Forsyth and Poinsett out-did themselves in gallantry. She was conducted over their departments, and shown every possible politeness and attention. Mr. Van Buren received her with the utmost urbanity. Mr. Forsyth said to her, "Mademoiselle Elssler, you have seen much of royalty; now oblige us with your opinion of our republican Chief Magistrate or Sovereign." She replied, "I observed him very close, and think his demeanor is vera easy, vera frank and vera royal." And though she is partly right and partly wrong, it is certain that Mr. Van Buren never underwent so close a scrutiny before.

There was a funny scene in the House of Representatives during her visit to Washington. On her entry, the venerable ex-President Adams had just got up. A distinguished friend of his near him exclaimed, "You have another auditor, whose bright eye in just now upon you—Miss Fanny Elssler is listening to you." The old intellectual giant turned round: "Do you say that to rouse, or to intimidate me? we'll see." He went on with his speech, and, by common consent, he made one of the greatest hits of the session. His playful sarcasm distressed his victim, and kept the House in a roar. Fanny Elssler, who knew the elevated position of the remarkable personage before her, listened to him with the deepest interest. The venerable but hearty old senatorial gladiator is one of her most enthusiastic admirers, in public and private.

The wonderful delight and enthusiasm with which the divine Fanny has been received, will, we trust, cause the suicide of all those miserable, croaking, canting wretches, both here and in Europe, who being themselves incapable of appreciating excellence or perfection in any thing "human or divine," sneered at the hopes, and attempted to destroy the prospects of a young artless, beautiful and highly talented stranger—and that stranger a lady.

As Americans we are proud of our countrymen, and their conduct on this occasion. The carping critics of Europe prophesied that "La Belle Elssler" would not succeed in the United States, because the Americans would not appreciate her highly astete, quit and refined style of dancing. Her reception will convince them that we can properly appreciate refinement in art, when it is genuine, and embodied in so unquestionable, so seductive a shape as that of the "Divine Fanny."

The people of England, France, and Germany will be astounded at this tremendous and enthusiastic reception of Fanny. Every one there predicted her failure here. Her transcendent merit, they said could alone be relished and enjoyed by the cultivated tastes of Europeans. Our understandings here were too coarse and vulgar to admire and applaud such excellence. Those were the opinions written and expressed by all persons, of all ranks, during the last winter, all over the continent of Europe, when it was known that she intended visiting America.

The result we have stated. And now we commend the poisoned chalice to their own lips, by telling them that they will not see "La Belle Fanny" in Europe for one year at least—perhaps never. We mean to keep her here. Courage, Fanny, Courage!

DANGEROUS BALLOON DESCENT.

A sort of rural festivity and medley of amusements was given in the gardens of Cremorne House, on Monday, in aid of the distressed Polish Refugees; and among other amusements Mr. Green, accompanied by a Mr. Macdonnell, ascended in the great Nassau Balloon. The following is the account of the aerial voyage and dangerous descent given by one of the adventurous gentlemen:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

"Parthenon Club, 20, St. James's-square Aug. 17.

"Sir,—I take the earliest opportunity of my arrival in London to acquaint you with the results of my ascent along with Mr. Green from the grounds of Cremorne House, this evening. I am happy to be able to acquaint you with anything in propriâ personâ, having achieved one of the most extraordinary escapes Mr. Green remembers to have occurred in any of his aeronautic expeditions. It was, as you may recollect, about five minutes after seven, when Mr. Green (with his liberator, as he calls it) firmly let loose the last links that bound us to terra firma. We immediately ascended with a swift and steady motion till we attained the height of about 1,500 feet, at which elevation we continued to move with considerable velocity till we found ourselves over the Isle of Dogs, when, throwing out some ballast, we rose many hundred feet higher, and were borne in a south easterly direction towards the centre of the county of Kent. Here, at Mr. Green's desire, I threw down occasionally several pieces of paper to ascertain whether we were rising or remaining at a stationary height. Soon afterwards Mr. Green drew my attention to the smoke of the many steamers which were passing to and fro beneath us, and which was evidently blown in north-east direction, towards the country of Essex. Accordingly he thought that by descending into the under current which was blowing towards that county he might effect a descent where there were fewer woods and orchards to obstruct or endanger our progress. The result justified his expectations, for when, by letting out more gas, we had drawn nearer to the earth, we found that we were approaching the Essex side of the Thames. About two miles before us lay a large extent of champaign county called the Salt Marshes, which appeared to afford the requeiscat facilities for the safe descent. Mr. Green made his preparations accordingly by letting out the gas from the upper valve, and we descended swiftly to the earth. In a few seconds we passed over the Thames, and found ourselves about 200 feet above the ground at the opposite bank.

"Here Mr. Green cautioned me particularly to take fast hold of a rope, which he had fastened across the wicker car, and luckily I obeyed his instructions to the letter, for presently we felt a slight check from one grappling let down from the hoop above to the distance of 140 feet towards the earth. A moment after there came a terrific shock; we were going at the rate of at least 60 miles an hour, and our anchor caught in the side of a dyke, and, owing to the extreme speed with which we were travelling, tore its way through the hoop to which it was fastened, and, coming in contact with the car as it snapped, completely upset it, so that I and Mr. Green were turned topsy-turvy with our heads towards the ground. The rope which was passed across the car alone prevented our falling out, though, so complete was the upset, that most of the contents of the car, such as the ballast, &c., as well as my own hat, dropped out to the earth. In another moment the car righted, and the balloon on thus freed from every check, descended, dashing us with terrific force against the ground. Immediately after it ascended, and again brought us with a fearful collision to the earth. The wind was blowing with violence, and we were thus carried along for upwards of half a mile, till at last we reached a sort of creek or small river, through which we were hurried, half buried in its waters, to the opposite bank, over which we were bounded like a tennis ball, and after a few moments, found ourselves dragged through some acress of marsh and osiers, towards a high mound which I confess that I contemplated with fearful anticipations of the result. But on wards, still on wards the terrible demon to which we had liuked our selves held its way. Ere long we were dashed against it, and then carried over it, right upon a strongt paling that lay at the other side; but nothing could withstand our impetuosity, and we burst through the oaken timbers, as though they were cobwebs; not, however, I regret to state, without Mr. Green sustaining some very severe internal injuries. We had now a level plain before us, and the speed of the balloon was beginning to be arrested by the great escape of gas, for we constantly, through all the vicissitudes of our fortune, kept a tight hand on the rope which opened the upper valve.

"Here rather a comical sight presented itself, if anything can be reckoned comical to persons situated as we were. There were large herds of cattle grazing in the plain, who, when they perceived the balloon approaching, at first formed themselves into a body, as though to resist an invading enemy, but on our near approach fled panic-struck before us. Never was seen such an extraordinary chase—we dragged along the ground, fastened to a monster that seemed to disdain all human guidance, and chasing a herd of cattle, who fled in terror, with their tails in the air and their heads to the ground. Ere long I found means to throw myself out of the car, without sustaining any material injury, and seising hold of one of the ropes, which I twined round my left hand, as I was apprehensive that the balloon, when lightened of my weight, might bear my fellow-adventurer on a second reluctant visit to Nassau. The rope cut through my flesh nearly to the bone; but I managed to hold on till a countryman came to my aid. Need I enter into any more details? Suffice it to say, that we found ourselves near Rainham, in Essex, having accomplished that distance from Cremorne House, Chelsea, in less than twenty minutes. The peasantry, who soon congregated about us, rendered us every assistance, and mine host of the Phenix, in Rainham, contributed all he could to revive and recruit Mr. Green, who was rather seriously indisposed, and is, I am afraid, hurt internally. The peasantry, however, having paid the Duke of Brunswick the compliment of mistaking your humble servant for his Serene Highness, were of course, delighted at such an opportunity of doing the civil, and accordingly escorted us into the village, singing alternately, 'God save the Queen,' and the equally celebrated air of 'Each joint of your body keep moving.' A post-chaise soon brought me, a little after midnight, to town, and to the end of my story. Thus according to Mr. Green, I have the honour, let me add, the pleasure of having shared with him the greatest risk he ever encountered in 275 trips. 'Sic me servavit Apollo.

"I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servent.

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL."

Mr. Green has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, confirming the above particulars. He states, that although they had some severe bruises, so far from suffering material injury, he hopes to make an aerial voyage from the new-world to the old as soon as he shall have constructed the kind of balloon necessary for th purpose.

WE last week alluded to a speech made in Ireland by the impostor O'CONNELL, in which the threatened the English nation with the severe displeasure of Ireland in case a war should break out between the former and other European States. We have this week seen a speech of DANIEL'S by far more abominable than the first—and really, under present circumstances it is highly disgraceful in the Irish Government to allow such speeches to be made with impunity by a vile and treasonable demagogue such as Mr. O'CONNELL has proved himself to be. We are clearly told by him that unless we concede to the Repeal of the Union—in other words, a separation between England and Ireland—that no assistance shall be rendered by the latter country toward the carrying on of a war! And this is the man who rules over the Irish Government—ay, and the English Government as well! We give a few extracts from the speech of this blatant Agitator, the Member for the City of Dublin.

In alluding to the preparation made by France, Mr. O'CONNELL said—

"Perhaps I ought to say that I should be sorry for the misfortunes of England—it might be more prudent in me to conceal my pleasure, but I am not prudent; *candour* (!) is my *forte*, and therefore it is that I declare I am not sorry that the King of the French is collecting an armament of 130,000 men—(hear,)—and a numerous fleet in the Mediterranean. (Hear, hear.) Let but one shot be fired in anger, and justice must be done to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) I repeat it—let one shot be fired in anger, and justice *must* be done to Ireland. Oh! I am thoroughly convinced that Stanley would never have brought in his Bill to disfranchise Ireland had he waited for this event." * * * Louis Philippe, who is a shrewd man, would not, I am convinced, have attempted anything against England did he not know that her right arm was alienated by the base and atrocious injustice committed against her in the last session of Parliament. (Hear, hear and loud cheering.) Louis Philippe speculated on—not Irish disaffection, for we are not disaffected (?), but he speculated on Irish *apathy*; they may call me as apathetic as they please. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) I doubt whether King Louis Philippe would ever have threatened England had not Ireland been *dissatisfied*. But have you read the speech of Lord Palmerston? Oh! where is proud position which England ever borne since the conquering days of Poictiers, Cressy, and Agincourt? When were the days since than that France ever threatened England, when her threat was not met by a louder and a higher, and loftier menace, and a more triumphant shout met her one of defiance? But now, for the first time, England has condescended to use the language of entreaty. The

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tone of her public writers has dwindled to the expedient of *reasoning* France into a continuance of peace (?) * * England sees her rival, begging her not to strike! * * * * What never before happened to England, that a nation threatened her with war and her threat was not laughed to scorn, now happens, because she has dared to continue injustice and iniquity to the Irish people!"

Are not our words of last week fully borne out by the above tirade of atrocious and treasonable threats towards England? He actually holds out the language of encouragement, as it were, to King LOUIS PHILIPPE, by telling him that the right arm of England—viz., Ireland—is *alienated* from her by her late treatment of the latter country, and tells us, the People of England, plainly, that Ireland will give us no assistance unless justice be done to her.

The justice demanded by this vain old man is too well known to be described. It simply means justice to *himself!* By separating from Ireland, he hopes to aggrandise and enrich *himself* still more than he has hitherto done. After going on to abuse the Emperor of RUSSIA for his treatment of the Poles, this Arch-Agitator delivers himself of the following flattering picture of English manners, which is truly worthy of him:—

"I take up the English papers, and I find the husband murdering the wife—the wife the husband—the child the father—and the hideous practice of *stabbing*, the worst vice of continental nations, is of every day occurrence. The people have abandoned the old practice, the *national* habit of boxing, in which lives were sacrificed, and they have assumed the *knife*. They say it is un-English. Why, it is perfectly *naturalised*. (Hear.) Do I taunt them with this? I *do* taunt them; and I say that, *compared with Ireland*, they are *a most immoral race*." (Hear. hear.)

The above truly genuine specimen of O'CONNELL rhetoric is worthy of an attentive perusal by the friends of British connexion, and by those who are aware of the infamous and horrible extent to which crime prevailed in Ireland. This extract is a repetition of the vile and atrocious slanders repeated by this absurd scare-crow against people, and especially the *women* of England, the latter having been formerly denounced by him as nothing less than a set of immoral, unchaste persons. Having found that he had then drawn the cord a little too tight, in other words, that he had exposed himself to the indignation and execration of all respectable and highminded persons throughout the community, he now goes upon another tack, and denounces the English people as "a most immoral race"—as a troop of assassins and criminals, who have left off the old English habit of boxing, and have taken to the "knife" system—a system which seems to have given peculiar offence to the mild and virtuous heart of DANIEL of Derrynane.

"I take up the English papers, and find the husband murdering the wife—the wife the husband—the child the father, &c."

And pray, let us ask, what country is this Mr. O'CONNELL lives in? One would have imagined it had been in a country celebratod for its peace and tranquillity, instead of which it is in Ireland, a country in which the most disgusting crimes, assassinations, stabbings, assaults, &c. &c., are daily taking place. We certainly must admit, that the Italian fashion of stabbing has lately increased much amongst the lower orders in this country; but still, for Mr. O'CONNELL to cry out against such a state of things, is to disregard the mandate of Scripture, which enjoins us to *pull the beam out of our own eye*, &c. &c.

He makes the following remarks upon the conditional nature of his allegiance:

"Ireland does not sympathise with England. Enemies may assail her: assistance from us they shall never have, for our loyalty shall never be forfeit. But England must *purchase* our assistance by the noblest of all prices. Let her do us justice, and she shall have an active ally. Restore her Legislature, and she shall have our assistance, * * * * We will not assist England unless she first promises us the fruits of victory, liberty as well as security."

Here again the cloven foot is thoroughly displayed. He says, "Assistance from *us*, they (the English) shall never have." And then goes on with grievous inconsistency to declare that the *loyalty* of them (the O'Connellites) shall never *be forfeit*! This man gives the lie to his own assertions in the very next sentence. A precious prospect, truly, this is, for Lords EBRINGTON and MORPETH! Had not the *former* better repeat to O'CONNELL his former threat of *going back to England*? This Englishmen, is the precipice, to the verge of which, the atrocious misgovernment of the Whig faction has brought your country! Are you prepared to avert the impending danger? If you are, then we urge upon you the necessity of sending to Ireland immediately a strong, firm, talented Government, and of recalling the Ebringtons and the O'Connellites!

"England," says O'CONNELL, "must *purchase* our assistance by the noblest of all prices, viz., by a restoration of our domestic legislature. Let her do that, and she shall find in us an active ally!"

Such justice as this, Mr. O'CONNELL is not likely to obtain even from his friends or rather slaves—The Whigs; because the latter would at once *ruin* themselves by betraying the country in so infamous a manner. Nevertheless, the idea of *bribing* or *purchasing* the assistance of the Irish people—who are bound, as loyal subjects of the QUEEN, to render that assistance—is truly amusing! The conduct of DANIEL in this respect reminds us strongly of that pursued by the old French *Jacobins*, of whom he appears to be a worthy and zealous imitator! Repeal the Union, indeed!

FATAL ACCIDENT UPON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

BRENTWOOD, THURSDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

On Wednesday evening the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity were thrown into a state of considerable alarm and their feelings much excited by a most frightful and fatal accident, which occurred upon the Eastern Counties Railway, a short distance from that place, by which one person was instantly crushed to pieces, and ten others severely injured.

Many exaggerated statements relative to the unfortunate affair were in circulation yesterday through all parts of the town, but the following particulars, collected from the most authentic sources on the spot, may be strictly relied on:—

At seven o'clock a train, consisting of four first class carriages, two second-rate, two third-rate, and two trucks, upon which were placed two stage coaches—namely, the Norwich Times, and the Colchester Defiance, and thirty-five passengers, started from the station at Brentwood, and in a few seconds Foster, the engine driver, put on such a pressure of steam as to propel the train at a rate equal to sixty miles an hour. On arriving within about 150 yards of a place called Pullwell's gate, an excellent part of the road, and two miles from Brentwood, the train began to warp in a manner that satisfied most of the passengers that an accident was inevitable, and in a moment afterwards their worst apprehensions were realized. The engine shot off the rail and rushed down a declivity on the eastern side of the road of about ten feet, but before reaching the bottom it turned right over, carrying with it the whole of the carriages upon the train with the exception of the two stage-coaches before-mentioned, which with the trucks upon which they were placed, remained on the bank. The scene which presented itself, as described by one of the passengers, who fortunately escaped unhurt, was one of the most frightful description. The four first-class carriages were literally smashed to pieces, and those of the second and third class so seriously injured, that all were scattered about, burying beneath them a number of the passengers. The policeman on duty a short distance from the spot gave an alarm, and in a few minutes a number of workmen employed upon the road, as well as the officers at the Brentwood station, and several of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, hurried to the spot to render assistance, and twenty-five of the passengers were found to have escaped from injury, but nine others were seriously injured, and the tenth crushed to pieces. Information was soon conveyed to Mr. Braithwaite, the company's engineer, at his residence near Romford, and he instantly proceeded to the scene of destruction. Mr. Hall, the managing director, finding that the train was several minutes behind its proper time, set out from the Stratford station, and he also reached the place where the accident happened in less than half an hour after it occurred, and both gentlemen rendered the most prompt and humane assistance. The passengers who were so fortunate as to escape were offered their choice to be sent to town by another train, or, if they preferred it, by post carriages, and many of them availed themselves of the latter and were sent to town. In the meantime the unfortunate sufferers were promptly attended to. They were—Mr. Corbould, a gentleman residing in Bishops-gate-street, who received a slight and by no means a dangerous wound upon his face; Mr. Corbuld, jun., his son, who was a good deal but not severely scalded; Mr. Pierson, a medical student, some bruises and a slight concussion of the brain; Mr. Tilson, son of Colonel Tilson, of Harwich, a good deal bruised; Mr. Tozar, scalded and bruised; Mr. Brown, a manufacturer at Colchester, hands much burnt; Mr. Ebsworth, a respectable young man, supposed from cards found upon him to be an optician in Fleet-street, severely scalded with concussion of the brain; Collier, the guard of the train, slightly injured; Austin, the fireman of the engine, seriously scalded; Foster, the engine driver, also seriously scalded; and Eastman, a labourer in the compapy's employ, killed. Messrs. Brown and Tozar were removed to the White Hart Tavern, and the others to the Nag's Head and Fleece Inns, where, as well as previously, they were attended during the whole of the night by Messrs. Buller and Richard on, surgeons at Brentwood, and Mr. C. Bulter, a medical gentleman at Ingatestone, who is a director of the company, and his two nephews. The unfortunate man Eastman, it appears, was in an open carriage next to the tender, with the guard Collier, and the latter, on perceiving the danger in which they were placed by the velocity at which the train was proceeding, and the rocking of the wheels, forced down the drag with all his might, with the intention to check its speed, but, finding that an upset was unavoidable, he flung himself to the bottom of the carriage, and his lying flat upon the boards was the means, it was thought, of saving him from the fate of his companion, who was found under the wheel of the ponderous tender literally crushed to death. Mr. Pierson, the medical student, though a good deal hurt himself, most gallantly exerted himself to rescue his fellow sufferers, but at length become so weak that he actually fainted and dropped into the arms of the coachman with whom he had been a passenger from Bury St. Edmund's, where his friends reside. It is not a little singular that a decently dressed female, with an infant in her arms, had got into the carriage in which Collier and the deceased were at the station, but fancying it rather too near the engine, she fortunately got out again and went to the carriage at the end of the train, and, though both had been thrown out, they escaped unhurt; had they remained in the first carriage it is almost certain that both must have been dashed to pieces.

Shortly after one o'clock on Thursday morning Mr. Bosanquet, the chairman of the directors of the company, arrived at Brentwood, and he, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Braithwaite remained up all night, to render the unfortunate sufferers all the assistance in their power. They express their highest admiration of the praiseworthy attention of the medical gentlemen, and also the proprietors of the inns, for their prompt and humane exertions on behalf of those injured. They also sent off express to Bury St. Edmund's and other places, to apprise the friends of those injured of the extent of the calamity.

At an early hour on Thursday morning Mr. Bosanquet, Mr. Hall, and other gentlemen, minutely inspected the spot where the accident occurred, and it was perfectly apparent that the unfortunate calamity took place solely through the wanton and reckless racing of the engine driver. The rails, for about 150 yards before the engine was upset, were warped in all directions, and this could only be done by the violent motion by the wheels of the upset train. The engine drivers receive the most severe caution from the proper officers of the company against going beyond a certain speed, and it is unaccountable that, no withstanding this and their own immediate destruction staring them in the face, they do sometimes behave so recklessly.

STANDARD, AUGUST 24.

It will be seen, by reference to the *Gazette* of Tuesday, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Naval and Military Commission, the retired rear-admirals of 1830, and those since placed on that list (except the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle and Henry Garrett, Esq., who have held patent offices), have been tranferred to the active list, by which John Chesshyre and B. B. Littlehales, Esqrs., become vice admirals. They are not to receive any increase of pay, unless they are employed, and complete the time required to qualify captains for their flag. The order for the increase of pay, allotted under the recent parliamentary grant, to the other classes of naval officers, has been issued, to which a note is appended, stating that the Admiralty are authorised to remove from the list all officers who refuse to serve.

It is said that the Admiralty intend in all future contracts with private companies for steamers to carry the mails, &c., to insert conditions that the vessels shall be built to receive guns and a war armament, which, however, are not required to be always on board in time of peace, but to be kept in readiness for service, to save time, should events render it necessary to convert them into war steamers.

The situation of Receiver General of Upper Canada, vacant by the death of Mr. Dunn, and which is worth upwards of 2000*l.* a-year, has not yet been filled up.

A woman of the name of Day, of Market Harborough, was last week delivered of twins, for the third time. She has 18 children.

On Saturday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Higgs, at the Grand Hotel, Covent Garden, on the body of Mr. Irvine Davarer, a medical student, aged 26, who poisoned himself by taking Prussic acid under the following circumstances:—The deceased, it appeared was the son of a magistrate of the Manchester dock police, who enjoys an income of from 2000*l.* to 2500*l.* per year. A short time since he married a young lady, the daughter of a clergyman, and on Friday he underwent an examination before the Royal College of Surgeons, and was rejected. This preyed so heavily upon his mind, as his hopes rested on his success in the medical profession, that he entered the above hotel on Friday night and called for a go of gin. In about 10 minutes afterwards he was discovered sitting in the water closet, and an ounce bottle, which had contained Prussic acid, was lying on the seat. Life was not quite extinct, and he was brought out into the supper room, and Mr. Edwards, a surgeon, of King-street, was called in, but he arrived too late, as the deceased expired in a few minutes after being first discovered. Verdict—Temporary insanity.

TIMES, SEPT. 2.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The follwing extract from a letter just received from Sierra Leone will give our readers a slight but fearful picture of the horrid traffic in human flesh, as at present existing on the fatal shores of poor, unhappy Africa, the perusal of which forces the startling conviction on the mind, that, until Englishmen are aroused to a just sense of their duties, and combine their enlightened exertions in behalf of the negro, the horrors of the slave trade, with all its devastating calamities, must remain unmitigated. We are pleased to find that our town is not indifferent to this important question; the Anti-Slavery Society is rousing its dormant energies; a public meeting will soon be called, and will be addressed by able and eloquent advocates from the parent society. We trust that when the occasion arrives every heart in Reading will cheerfully respond to the call, and prove by their unanimity and sympathy their desire for the moral and political regeneration of Africa;—"Sierra Leone, June 18, 1840.—The slave trade is by no means extinguished upon this coast; it is, however, more covertly conducted. From the most accurate sources of information, I can fairly state that not one out of seven slave-ships is caught by the British cruisers. There is more secrecy, but the trade is nearly as frequent as before, but more profitable, and for that reason more alluring. A few days ago I visited a captured slaver. In a space which a moderate sized French bedstead would occupy I have seen 45 unhappy wretches packed, without regard to age or constitution, like herrings in a barrel. I saw them fed after they had been captured On a shell about the size of a half-crown piece was deposited a pinch of salt, for which a father and four children contended, each endeavouring to cramble a portion to eat with his rice. I have seen four children packed in a cask that I thought it impossible to contain one. The statements which your orators in both Houses of Parliament exhibit of the sufferings of these unhappy people are faint outlines of their appalling misery. Unless some efficient system be adopted, Africa will long continue to cry out with tears of blood to her European brother man for his interposition. The Spaniards and Portuguese are indefatigable in promoting the trade in slaves. Strange that the Roman Catholic as well as Protestant Powers of Europe do not interpose and prevent this great blot upon their religious creed."—*Reading Mercury.*

STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE.—HINTS FOR THE LADIES.

(From the *Scotsman.*)

We published some years ago a table of the probabilities of marriage at the different periods of life, in the case of females, for which we have no doubt that the ladies of Britain feel grateful. It was founded, however, on limited data, which were derived entirely from records of marriages among the working classes. The table published in our leading article of Saterday supplies materials for more accurate conclusions, grounded on returns which comprehend all classes; and we think we shall confer a favour on our female readers by putting results into a more distinct form than the table in its original shape affords.

If we take 100 to represent the whole of a woman's chances of marriage between the ages of 15 and 70, the proportional chances in each period of five years will be as follows:—

AGE.				CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.
15 and under	20	...	...	14½
20 ...	25	...	...	52
25 ...	30	...	...	18
30 ...	35	...	...	6½
35 ...	40	...	...	3⅜
40 ...	45	...	...	2¾
45 ...	50	...	...	1¾
50 ...	55	...	...	¾
55 ...	60	...	...	¼
60 ...	65	...	...	one-tenth.
65 ...	70	...	...	
				100

From the table it appears—

1. That one-seventh part of all the females who marry in England are married between the ages of 15 and 20, or one-seventh part of a woman's chances of marriage lies bewteen those years.

2. That fully one-half of all the women who marry are married bewteen 20 and 25, or one-half of a woman's chances are comprised within these five years.

3. That between 15 and 25 precisely two-thirds of a woman's chances of marriage are exhausted, and only one-third remaining for the rest of her life up to 70.

4. That at 30 no less than 85 chances out of the 100 are gone, and 15, or about one-seventh, only remain. She has strong reason now for improving her time.

5. At 35, a fraction, a tenth, is all that remains to her—which is reduced to a twentieth at 40.

6. At 45, her chances of marriage have sunk to one-fortieth; and at 50, to one hundredth. At 60 there is still a glimmering of hope, for it appears that among females about 1 marriage in 1,000 takes place stand beyond this age.

The number of women married between 15 and 20 is six times greater than the the number of men.

The number of men and women married between 20 and 25 is very nearly equal, but the number of men married at all higher ages is greater than the number of women.

THE SATIRIST, AUGUST 23.

A LESSON OF WISDOM FOR ROYALTY-HUNTERS.

We extract the following from the *Herald* of Monday, under the head of "Windsor." It is enough for the public to read it, to be satisfied of the contempt in which they are held by those who are indebted to them for a palace, and the pomps and vanities of state—to them "whose breath can scatter as whose breath has made":—

"At four o'clock the New Terrace was thronged with visitors. There could not have been less than between four and five thousand persons anxiously awaiting the arrival of her Majesty. Many of the ladies, whose carriages were in waiting at the entrance, were most elegantly attired. At half-past four o'clock the rain, without any apparent warning, descended in torrents, drenching every one to the skin. The Queen and Prince Albert, who were at the window facing the gardens, appeared highly amused at witnessing the hurry-scurry which prevailed amongst the people to escape: but not one was permitted by the sentinels on duty, and the various domestics who were coolly looking on, to ensconce himself in those places for protection which readily offered themselves. Even the orangery, which upon former occasions of a like nature has been open to the public, was closed, and no one permitted to avail himself of the convenience it offered to preserve him from the pelting of the storm. Had common courtesy been manifested towards those who were thus unfortunately situated, upwards of one thousand would have been saved a complete drenching to the skin in this extensive building."

Poor Alvanley got himself, it seems, in to a "scrape" at Contantinople. Wishing to carry out the axiom of "doing at Rome as the people of Rome do," he disguised himself in the dress, beard, and turban of a true Mussulman. This, however, being detected, he was waylaid and set upon by some Turks, who tore his beard from his face, and portions of his dress from his person; and as a climax to the indignities heaped upon him, he was hurried into a retired quarter of the town, and—hear it not at Crockford's, tell it not at the Carlton—bastinadoed! Al writes home to his friends that he feels extremely sore at such treatment. We do not wonder at it.

The wits in France say that if Louis Napoleon and his companions had landed at Calais, they would have been hanged at once. As it is, they will only be guillotined!

Miss Meredith is called by the Stratton-street visitors the "set-off," from the circumstance of the lady's principal duty being to keep down, by contrast, "the natural ruby of the cheeks" of her mistress, and she effects this by what an artist would call "painting up" to her subject. By a measureless use of rouge on her own face, Miss Meredith sinks the portly appearance of her lady to a natural pink; this is found most effective, as it gives a tone to the complexion of Miss Coutt's that could be obtained by no other means.

Instead of there being any restrictions imposed on the free use of soap among the domestics of the Palace, there should rather be an increased allowance to clean after the shirtless foreigners, principally Germans, who swarm in all directions in and about the Palace at the present time, tainting every room by their presence, their tobacco smoke, the garlicky saliva cast from their mouths, their stinking never-washed skins, and begreased heads! John Bull, John Bull, what a fool art thou!

EPITAPH ON TWO OF MY FRIENDS.

Jemmy and Alice Hogg lie here,
By butcher death o'ertaken;
Have mercy on the swinish pair,
O Lord! and save their bacon.

B. D'ISRAELI.

Wyndham Club-house.

Louis Napoleon's opinion was, that if he could persuade D'Orsay to have joined the expedition to France, he would have proved equal to a whole park of artillery—merely from the circumstance, it is conjectured, of his making so much noise in the neighbourhood of Rottenrow.

It has been clearly demonstrated by Judas D'Israeli that Hogg must be as clever as Proteus, possessing the facility that he does of making an ass of himself when he pleases, without any absolute change of his swinish character.

It is throwing too much in the teeth of John Bull to say that "the future Prince of Wales" is always on his tongue. John is as indifferent to the birth of a Prince as he would be to the adoption of another stripling from Germany.

As everything sent to the Queen or the Prince Consort from abroad, to avoid Custom-house impositions, is addressed "On her majesty's service" a question has been raised at the Clubs, whether, on Prince Albert's coming over to this country, he was so addressed. It is doubtful, we think; but this we can vouch for—that his foreign baggage was not.

It may happen that Louis Napoleon may lose his head, but it is agreed on all hands that it will be impossible for him to lose his brains!

It must be gratifying to the Queen of Beauty to be assured of the fact that, of the three Queens now resident in this country, she is the only one that men would care about going on their knees before!

THE GREAT UNLICKED.

Though heroes oft sought safety a retreat in,
We've a FIELD MARSHAL (praise him as ye ought)
Who never yet on any field was beaten;
And why? because his Highness never fought!

'Tis said, in speaking of the ratting of a certain roué Duke, that a certain fasaionable Count could, if he pleased, let the cat out of the bag!

D'Orsay, when first asked to accompany his friend Louis Napoleon to France, declined, but admitted his readiness to shore his fortune in any other part of the globe!

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES' STREET. BY A. WILLARD.